

KOREA

ECONOMIC

고려 경제 회보

DIGEST

OCTOBER 1944



OLD TIME KOREAN HERB DOCTOR

THESE HAVE MADE WAY FOR
KOREA'S MODERN SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE, INCLUDING:

HOSPITALS	151
DOCTORS and DENTISTS	3743
MIDWIVES	1772
GRADUATE PHARMACISTS	472

KOREA'S IMPORT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

\$7,000,000 ANNUALLY

KOREA ECONOMIC DIGEST

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The Korea Economic Society is not necessarily committed to any principles or opinions stated in any of the articles appearing in the *Digest*. They have been presented solely because the subject matter is of sufficient general interest to warrant their publication. It is hoped, however, that the data submitted and thoughts expressed herein will serve to promote further studies, investigations and discussion with the view to securing facts and arriving at an unbiased appraisal on which to base the rehabilitation of Free and Independent Korea.

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MEDICINE IN KOREA

PHILIP JAI SOHN, M.D. *

When I was in Korea forty-five years ago, medical science was not fully developed. True there were doctors and various medical preparations, but the doctors were not trained and the drugs they dispensed were mostly empirical. The only branch of medicine in which they had any kind of knowledge was their materia medica, which consisted mostly of herbs of different varieties with little or no therapeutic value. The only places where modern medicine and surgery were practiced at the time of my return from abroad were the American mission hospitals — few and far between. The lack of knowledge of asepsis and anesthesia deterred the old Korean doctors from undertaking any major surgical operation, although they did some minor surgery — under trying and distressing conditions — such as opening abscesses or removing small tumors on the surface of the body.

In recent years, the medical situation in Korea is much improved. Now they have 151 hospitals, nearly 4,000 trained physicians and dentists, 500 graduate pharmacists, 1,772 midwives, some laboratory technicians and a few x-ray operators. The annual import of drugs and chemicals from foreign countries amounted to \$7,000,000 in the last available report. It is gratifying to know that the beginning of a new medical era has come, but it is only a beginning. For the last few years, Korea has had

* PHILIP JAI SOHN (SUH JAI PIL) was born in Seoul, Korea, and studied in a military school in Japan before coming to America. He first enrolled in a preparatory school in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, then received an academic degree from Lafayette College. Dr. Jaisohn holds medical degrees from George Washington University, Johns Hopkins University where he pursued postgraduate work in surgical pathology, and the University of Pennsylvania in which institution he specialized in clinical pathology. Through the years he has contributed articles to leading medical journals in the United States. At present Dr. Jaisohn is practicing medicine in a small town outside of Philadelphia. The past three years he has rendered voluntary service as a medical examiner for a local board of the Selective Service for the United States Army, and holds a "certificate of appreciation" for this work from the President of the United States.

no serious epidemic of preventable diseases such as smallpox, typhoid, typhus, cholera, bacillary dysentery. Tuberculosis is still taking a heavy toll of Korean lives, but better sanitation and a more nutritious diet will help control it. Comparatively few incidents of venereal diseases in Korea bespeaks well for the sexual morality of the Korean people.

APPLICATION OF A DEAD CHICKEN — OR PENICILLIN

I still recall an incident when I was in Korea. There was a small riot in the country district not far from Seoul and a few soldiers were sent there to quell the disturbance. Three of the soldiers were hurt and brought to Seoul for treatment. One of them had a gunshot wound in the shoulder and they sent him to Severance Hospital for attention. At that time Dr. O. R. Avison was superintendent and chief surgeon of that American institution. He and I examined the wounded man carefully and found that a considerable portion of the soft tissues over one shoulder was torn and shattered and the acromial extremity of the right clavicle was fractured in several places. But the main trouble was that he was suffering from toxemia, with a high temperature and a very rapid pulse. We were told that a doctor in the village where he was wounded had applied a freshly killed chicken to the wound before the patient left for the city. This was a common practice in Korea at that time. I did not know what virtue a dead chicken had on a gunshot wound, so we removed it hurriedly and irrigated the area thoroughly with a bichloride of mercury solution and closed the wound with a drainage. The patient's condition was such that any further intervention was inadvisable. We used quinine and phenacetin to combat the fever, but they were of no value as his system was saturated with toxins from the infection. He died the next day. If we had had some blood plasma and penicillin we might have saved him, but we did not know about such marvelous remedies in those days.

HEALTH PROBLEMS CONFRONT A FREE KOREA

One of the first nation-wide reforms a free Korea must inaugurate and enforce vigorously is public health measures which include compulsory immunization against communicable diseases, more free clinics and hospitals. Sanitary measures should include sani-

tary housing, better plants for sewage disposal, potable drinking water for every community, and public baths for the poor. A more balanced diet for everybody, more practical wearing apparel for both men and women, as well as regulation of working hours and prohibition of child labor, are also necessary. Facilities for recreation, such as additional playgrounds, swimming pools, parks, athletic fields, will increase general resistance against disease. And a program of health education should consist of daily lectures on health problems over radio stations, in schools and churches, as well as regular columns in newspapers devoted to health problems. Korea needs education in many other subjects besides that of health but, after all, a health-building program is more important to the nation than anything else.

To carry out an adequate health-building program, as outlined briefly, the new Korean government must provide the ways and means for creating the necessary facilities in all parts of the peninsula. Besides doctors and nurses, the health program will need chemists, engineers, physicists, nutrition experts and other specialists. If the new Korea is to be built for the welfare of its people, the government must devote its energy and financial resources for the upbuilding of the health of the people. Judicious investment in health pays greater dividends in the long run than any other business undertaking.

KOREAN PHYSICIANS LAUDED

The question is: Are the Koreans capable of accomplishing such a revolutionary reform? I have many valid reasons to believe that they are. The few Korean medical schools have already turned out a number of brilliant physicians whose excellent work in their communities is highly commended by the American doctors who visited Korea just before the war. Even the Japanese spoke well of the ability of Korean physicians in their medical journals. It is the Japanese national policy not to speak well of any Korean, or anything a Korean does. So a commendation from the Japanese on Korean medical work means something. I also know several Koreans, graduates of American medical schools, who are doing creditable work among the civilians and the members of the armed forces of the United States. They are

a credit to any nation. If they have the encouragement of their own government and the gratitude of their own people, I am sure they will do even better than they are now doing in a foreign land. Indeed, I expect some Korean physicians — in the future — will discover some new medical truths for the benefit of mankind.

In conclusion, I would like to have the world know that Korea has a fine climate — a climate that is really salubrious — similar to that of the New England states in the north of the peninsula and, in the southern part, it is very much like that of the southern section of the United States. There are many localities along the eastern and western coasts of Korea that have superb scenery which will make ideal sites for sanitarium and homes for convalescents. Particularly the region along the east coast known as the Diamond Mountains — one of the most beautiful spots in the world. God made the Korean people the trustees of such wonderful places, and it is their duty to throw open these paradises on earth for the benefit not only of their own people, but also for the health seekers from every land. The beauty and wonders of the Diamond Mountains were evidently known to the Chinese centuries ago, for I read in some old Chinese poetry the following lines:

Oh, I wish I were born in Korea
That I may behold the Diamond Mountains.
Crowned with white, glistening spires
Piercing the bosom of a sapphire sky,
And silhouetting their snowy columns
Upon the mirror-like sea underneath.

Public Health Is Promoted in Korea

In medicine and public health, it is the Korean doctor — with the impetus given by the American mission hospital — that is the backbone of Korean public health. In spite of the fact that only a few Koreans are permitted to enter Japanese medical schools, many of those admitted have distinguished themselves by their skill and research. These modern doctors — scattered throughout the peninsula — are the counterpart of the American "country doctor," and they are serving their country just as the well known country doctor in America serves his community. More than a dozen American mission hospitals and over twenty provincial hospitals — fairly well equipped — are operating now in Korea.

Korea Manufactures Drugs and Medicines

The drug and medicine manufacture is an important part of the chemical industry in Korea. It is the only field in which the Korean investment is greater than the Japanese and in which the products are of greater commercial value.

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SURGICAL DEVOLUTION IN KOREA

A. I. LUDLOW, M.D. *

Looking back to conditions upon my arrival in Korea in January, 1912, it is hard to realize the progress which has been made in surgery in such a comparatively short time.

It has been a great transition from old Korean surgery, consisting mainly in the puncture of various parts of the body with the "chim" (needle), and the application of cautery, to the modern delicate surgical procedures.

My first operation in Korea was performed in a small country hospital. The patient was placed upon an ordinary wooden table. Assisted by a Korean who spoke little English, your surgeon — who knew no Korean — undertook the task of removing a seventy-five pound abdominal tumor from a young woman who weighed but seventy-five pounds after the operation. It speaks well for the resistance of the Korean to record that this patient made an excellent recovery and, for over fifteen years, served the hospital and community.

If you had visited Korea twenty years later, you could have seen me sitting in the observation stand, while my Korean associate, Dr. M. U. Koh, and his Korean staff were performing a difficult operation in a new and modern amphitheater.

COOPERATION — AID TO PROGRESS

Cooperation with the Korean is more valuable than leadership. It is not so much a question of the "foreigner" increasing or decreasing as it is one of "increasing cooperation."

* ALFRED I. LUDLOW, after receiving his M.D. from Western Reserve University, served his internship and was appointed resident surgeon at Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland. After studying in Berlin, Vienna, Berne, Paris and London, Dr. Ludlow took up private practice in Cleveland. He taught pathology and surgery at his alma mater from 1906 through 1911, when he was appointed a medical missionary to Korea. Dr. Ludlow was professor of surgery, Severance Union Medical College located in Seoul, Korea, and surgeon in chief of Severance Hospital until his retirement in 1938. In 1944 Dr. Ludlow was appointed a trustee of Western Reserve University. He is a member of many medical societies; and for many years he contributed regularly to medical journals both in the United States and in the Orient. He is author of several books based on his experiences, dealing particularly with the spiritual life of a doctor.

The development of Korean doctors at Severance Hospital began with the first medical students who were admitted in 1900. There were no textbooks except such as grew out of lessons as they were presented, no classrooms except such hospital rooms as might happen to be available, and little equipment except a few operating instruments and a single microscope. Great as these handicaps were, the first seven students were graduated in June, 1908.

Four years later the institution became the Severance Union Medical College, Hospital, and Training School for Nurses. To the original hospital, buildings have been added — one by one — for the medical college, dormitory for Korean nurses, isolation building, one of the best dental buildings in Asia, and — last but not least — a fine new laboratory for anatomy, bacteriology and pathology built with funds contributed largely by Koreans. There have gone out from this institution nearly 1,000 Korean medical graduates and 500 Korean nurses.

In the earlier years, faculty meetings were presided over by a "foreigner"; foreign members were predominant, and most of the discussions were in English. The Korean members spoke only when urged to do so, and they rarely voted contrary to the wishes of the foreign members. In later years faculty meetings were presided over by Dr. K. S. Oh, the Korean president; Korean members predominated; discussions were mostly in Korean, and the Koreans did not hesitate to express their opinions nor to vote contrary to the foreign members.

KOREAN NURSES ARE RELIABLE ASSISTANTS

Special mention should be made of the Korean nurses. Although it is less than seventy-five years since the first training school for nurses was established in America, nursing has become such an integral part of medicine that it would be difficult to imagine what the profession would be without trained nurses. We relied largely upon Korean nurses for the preparation of patients for operation, for work in the operating room, and for after-treatment of the patients. In testimony of their excellent work, it may be stated that our post-operative infections were almost the same percentage as those of the best hospitals in America.

ESTABLISHING CONFIDENCE IN KOREAN SURGEONS

From the inception of my work in Korea, it was my aim to

develop surgeons for private practice, for other mission hospitals, and especially for the eventual responsibility of conducting the Department of Surgery at Severance Union Medical College and Hospital. It was not easy to accomplish this purpose. When we had several competent Korean surgeons, both foreign and Korean patients preferred to be operated upon by the foreign surgeon. Eventually this was changed, as shown by the following incident.

One of the few wealthy Koreans came to me for an operation. After considerable persuasion, he agreed to be operated on by my Korean associate. Before leaving the hospital, he came to express his appreciation and placed a thousand one-yen bills on my desk, remarking, "I always thought this hospital was primarily for Americans, but now I realize you are here to benefit the Koreans. I had no idea a Korean could perform such a skillful operation. Accept this as my first, but not my last gift." Later he gave Y30,000 (\$8,500) to construct an additional charity ward.

A leading American surgeon wrote, "It seems to me that the increasing amount of authority which you give to your Korean surgeons is really the test of how much you have done and the right thing for the future." Indeed, it proved to be the right way. On retiring from my work in Korea (March 1938) there were many of our Korean surgeons serving in positions of responsibility — surgeons who could take their place side by side with the best general surgeons of other countries.

Such surgeons as Dr. M. U. Koh, Dr. Y. S. Lee, and Dr. P. K. Koh were consistently hard and conscientious workers, with the interest of the patients and the service always at heart. They were quick to size up situations and act accordingly, thoughtful and considerate in all their relations with patients, nurses and other doctors. They were able to read and converse in Japanese, Chinese, and English, in addition to their own language. These men developed beyond their opportunities and their responsibilities, and they exhibited high ideals in their surgical work, their home and community.

When Korea attains her independence, such men will be as valuable to their country as they have been to their profession. It is men of this type who should be called upon to aid in formulating and putting into effect plans for the treatment of a conquered Japan.

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WAR-TIME CONDITIONS INCREASE TUBERCULOSIS

ROY K. SMITH, M.D. *

Once considered an insult to advise milk drinking in a country where live snakes were eaten as a sure cure for tuberculosis, even the suggestion of tuberculosis came as a death knell. This disease is a veritable plague in the Far East. Living conditions have been made so much worse by the years of war that the possibility of the disease should be considered in every patient.

The diet of the Oriental has also deteriorated, due to war's restrictions. Under normal conditions, Koreans count on vitamins from their salt pickle, but salt has been very scarce — presumably due to a labor shortage — for the sea is as salty as ever. Citrus fruit, bananas and sugar from Formosa are no longer coming into Korea for lack of shipping facilities. An attempt was made to dry bananas and they were found in the market in Kobe as the Gripsholm repatriates were leaving in 1942, but no adequate amount of fruit was available in Korea for a year or two previous to that date.

One of the difficulties in recent years has been the increasing demand for all Korean-grown rice to be sold in the Japanese market. Many farmers were not paid promptly nor adequately for their rice crop, yet they had to buy either local corn or the cheap, imported millet from Manchuria. Neither the millet nor the corn can be used regularly, as their hulls are too rough for many people.

Clothing has not been adequate in recent years. Wool is almost nonexistent, and cotton can be secured only in very limited amounts. The old-fashioned, cotton-padded garments were both

* ROY K. SMITH, after receiving an A.M. and M.D. from the University of Kansas, was appointed to Korea in 1911 by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He served as superintendent in hospitals in Syen Chun, An Dong, Chair Yung and Pyeng Yang. After six months' internment by the Japanese, Dr. Smith was repatriated on the S.S. Gripsholm in 1942. At present he is a physician at the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Norton, Kansas.

comfortable and fairly sanitary, but the war-time, sufu-fiber cloth is neither warm nor serviceable. Japan fostered a movement for the patriotic discard of the overcoat; when this was introduced into much colder Korea, it must have brought about great suffering.

In addition to cotton and woolen shortages, increases in the price of fuel — and inadequate quantities even at exorbitant prices — produce a situation in which tuberculosis thrives. Rooms are closed tightly to conserve heat; or the family crowds around a charcoal fire or huddles under the same quilts trying to keep warm.

PARADOX OF ANNUAL CLEANING DAY

It is not easy to get across ideas of sanitation, especially when they are forced inconsistently upon a people. The Japanese are fairly careful about oral and nasal discharges, insisting that every public building be supplied with a sufficient number of spittoons. The Japanese have covered over most of the open sewers, but periodically they require cleansing which is usually effected by dipping out the contents onto the roadway. An annual cleaning day is enforced. On this day every household must put everything they own out into the streets, dust their mattings, and pile up all refuse in the streets. Universal dusting and the carting off of refuse gives a wonderful opportunity for spreading disease germs. The cement garbage box — so common on city streets — is usually filled to the bursting point and its cement lid is seldom closed, thus piles of garbage clutter up the streets.

The incidence of tuberculosis has been stated as between 5% and 20%, but no one really knows how prevalent this disease is in Korea. Among 2,500 patients in the Union Christian Hospital located in Pyeng Yang, more than 500 had tuberculosis in 1938; in 1939 there were more than 600 tubercular patients out of 3,200; and during the first half of 1940 there were 486 out of 3,800.

KOREA FIGHTS TUBERCULOSIS WITH "SEALS"

Eight years of special effort in the anti-tuberculosis seal campaign may have given the incentive to the government officials. The Department of Communications of the Government-General

planned for a 200-bed sanatorium at a cost of Y2,000,000 (\$500,000). The South Manchuria Railway Company donated Y500,000 (\$125,000) to the Tuberculosis Prevention Society to be paid from 1941 to 1943. There are at least 50,000 deaths a year from tuberculosis in Korea, and three times that number in Japan.

As early as 1924 a small, five-room camp was built in Pyeng Yang for tubercular patients. In 1928 a real sanatorium was established in Haiju which expanded rapidly. In 1930 a tuberculosis wing was added to Severance Hospital in Seoul. With funds secured from the seal campaigns — started in 1932 — various hospitals throughout the country added wards for this particular disease. In addition, care was provided for tubercular lepers in three mission institutions.

Korea's growing medical and nursing professions are ready to supply the trained leadership for a new campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis when the day of liberation comes.

Nursing Recognized as a Profession*

When American and Canadian doctors first went to Korea, nursing was regarded as such a degrading occupation that no one but widows who were left destitute, deserted wives, or those forced to seek a job — no matter how menial — in order to earn a living would consent to nurse the sick in an institution.

Gradually schools of nursing were organized and a regular curriculum of study was prescribed leading to a diploma upon completion of the course. Because of the educational opportunity afforded, parents allowed their daughters to attend such schools. Young Korean women — eager for an education — gladly enrolled in a nurses' training school. Soon the Korean nurses commanded attention from those who formerly scoffed at such work because they demonstrated unusual skill in caring for the sick. In the early days of mission work, it was not considered proper for a woman to enter into any public profession. But these young nurses exemplified the finest womanly traits and they won respect in the community in which they served. In a short time a despised occupation became a worthy profession. The recognition of nursing as a praiseworthy profession has opened the way for still greater benefits to the community.

But it is not enough that nurses should serve only in medical institutions. A great task lies ahead of them in a free Korea. Much will need to be accomplished to counteract the ravages of a low standard of living due to years of war. Teaching in the schools the rudiments of personal hygiene and public health, demonstrating health habits in child and maternal clinics, and the role of the visiting nurse can raise the standard of living much quicker than through other agencies. Korean people today are quick to take advantage of opportunities and they will welcome the service of the public health nurse.

* FLORENCE J. MURRAY, M.D., C.M., was appointed as a medical missionary by the United Church of Canada. She arrived in Korea in 1921 and worked in the hospital at Ham Heung until repatriated on the S.S. Gripsholm in 1942.

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KOREA'S POSTWAR HEALTH PROBLEMS

CHANGHA KIM, M.D. *

Korea's postwar problems are complex, and plans should be made to meet them during this time of emergency. At least a skeleton program should be prepared to form a basis for later details. Most people think Korea is a small and unimportant country until they learn that some 25,000,000 people live in 85,000 square miles of mountainous land.

The first hospital in America was organized 190 years ago. Since then rapid progress has brought about the establishment of nearly 10,000 hospitals and allied institutions containing more than 1,000,000 beds and attended by more than 116,500 doctors. The first medical institution in Korea — Severance Hospital — was established in 1900 by Christian missionaries and progress has been astounding since that date.

It must be noted, however, that there are some 3,800 medicine-men whose practice is largely dependent upon the traditional use of herb medicine. Incidentally, most of the peasants are taken care of by this type of doctor. About 80% of the Koreans live in rural areas and these people are virtually without medical facilities of any kind, excepting the native herb medicine. This large proportion of the Korean population, among the poorer class, is unable to pay for any private medical care because of the heavy burden placed upon the farmer by the existing taxes and forced sale of his products.

Compared with the United States, medical facilities in Korea are meager. Approximately 70% of the 2,900 doctors are engaged in private practice. Their distribution is wholly disproportionate to the population of the country, with a preponderance of them concentrated in the larger cities as are the hospitals and clinics.

* CHANG HA KIM, born in Kosanchin in northern Korea, came to America after completing high school work in his native land. After receiving an A.B. from the University of Minnesota, he entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and was awarded an M.D. in 1941. At present Dr. Kim is a resident physician in surgery at Memorial Hospital for cancer and allied diseases, New York City.

It is true that most of the Koreans living in the rural areas are still dependent upon herb medicine, rather than upon western medicine. Therefore it is no wonder that most of the 3,800 herb practitioners are located in the rural districts; but this need not complicate the situation to any great extent. With the dissemination of health education among the masses and the improvement of modern medical facilities, the Korean people will undoubtedly turn away from herb medicine to the more scientific treatment.

Latest available statistics (1938) show that the Korean population within the peninsula — excluding all other nationals — totaled more than 22,000,000. Since most Korean patients do not consult a doctor until their condition is serious—especially in the rural areas—it may be estimated that nearly 880,000 patients may have been treated daily by doctors of both types. Because no recent records are available, this calculation is based upon pre-war statistics in China where the morbidity was 4%. The number of deaths in Korea in 1938 was more than 390,000. Compared with the American deaths per 1,000 persons, Korea has nearly 60,000 unnecessary deaths every year. Most of these deaths may be attributed to an increased incidence of gastro-intestinal diseases, tuberculosis, and infectious causes of infant mortality. The incidence of cancer is probably equal to or greater than in the United States. However, there is not a single clinic for the treatment of this dread disease. The new Korean government should select a few well qualified doctors and send them to America to specialize in this disease at an institution like Memorial Hospital which has extended its facilities to surgeons from European and Latin American countries.

Urgent problems are to control the causes of the enormous number of fatalities, and to provide the necessary medical aid to treat a minimum of 1,000,000 patients daily.

HEALTH STANDARDS RAISED THROUGH HEALTH EDUCATION

The need for health education in Korea can be measured by the high mortality rates and the high morbidity rates, as well as by the prevalence of such diseases as tuberculosis, parasitic infestation, venereal diseases, leprosy, trachoma. Further evidence of the need for health education is to be found in the infant and maternal mortality rates.

The government, or province, should step in and take care of the situation. It seems to the writer that government-controlled medical administration ought to be accepted wholeheartedly in a free Korea. It seems the only method for solving this problem.

HEALTH CENTERS AND HEALTH STATIONS THROUGHOUT KOREA

Several years ago our big neighbor — China — adopted the so-called “Hsien (County) Health Center” plan. Korea can learn much from this system. Taking the Chinese plan as a pattern, the following “Goon (District) Health Center” is suggested as a feasible plan for Korea’s medical care in the postwar era.

Each district (goon) should have a health center with a 200- to 400-bed hospital, depending upon the population, with an average of five beds per 1,000 population. Feeding such centers there should be four or five sub-centers in each county (myun) containing ten to twelve beds per center. Each sub-center, in turn, would be served by health stations in each village (dong). District health centers would serve as feeders for the provincial (do) hospitals.

In a province comprised of twenty districts, there should be at least four provincial hospitals — each serving about five district health centers. There should be a well equipped hospital of from 300 to 600 beds in each provincial hospital, depending upon the population of the area served.

In each provincial capital there should be a provincial medical center — furnished with up-to-date diagnostic equipment — essential units of which would be a first-class hospital of from 300 to 500 beds and a medical college with all the necessary facilities for the training of medical and technical personnel. While the basic unit proposed is the district, the provincial health department should supervise the training of personnel, the provision of hospitals, diagnostic and consultant services, research facilities.

Furthermore, there should be a national public health administration or department which should supervise and coordinate the work of the provincial health departments. Since existing facilities in Korea are only about one-twentieth of this ideal, upon the expulsion of the Japanese our immediate problem will be tremendous.

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A PLEA FOR THE LEPERS

R. MANTON WILSON, M.D. *

What we moderns know as leprosy is a disease that has afflicted humanity for many thousands of years, even as far back as in the days of Moses nearly two thousand years before Christ. In Christ's time there were other loathsome diseases that were classed under the general name of leprosy, such as smallpox, gangosa and other contagious diseases, and the "Law of the Leper" was a very strict one. It isolated and ostracized him, and he had to live "without the camp."

In our day, this affliction prevails in many lands, less prevalent in temperate zones, but common in tropical and sub-tropical countries such as southern Asia, northern Africa and the islands of the sea. Before the arrival of Christian missionaries, life for a leper was sad and hopeless — little more than "a living death." Nowadays leper homes and colonies have sprung up in most of the lands of the Far East, in China, Japan, Korea, India, the Philippines and elsewhere.

Half of the 318 institutions where lepers are being cared for are in the war zone and, in many cases, no word has been heard from these plants and heroic workers since Pearl Harbor.

LEPROSY CAN BE TREATED SUCCESSFULLY

In making this plea for these most unfortunate of human beings, I do so largely from personal experience of more than thirty-years' work among them, as well as observation in lands surrounding Korea where my work was carried on. Many plans have been tried out during those years; and herewith are pre-

* R. MANTON WILSON, after receiving his M.D. from Washington University, was intern for one year at City Hospital. He studied at New York Post Graduate Hospital and served as intern until he was appointed as a medical missionary to Korea. Dr. Wilson founded a hospital in Kwang Ju where he served from 1908 to 1933. In 1934 he established the leper colony at Soon Chun, Korea, and cooperated with the Korean government in leper work. At present Dr. Wilson is the Director of Medical Aid in the public health department of Richmond, Virginia.

sented suggestions for methods which I have found to be successful in the care and treatment of those thus afflicted.

This disease is only mildly contagious and probably in at least 50% of the cases there is no danger of contagion. I would venture to say that in not more than one-third of the cases, in many of the colonies, is there need for strict isolation. This means that many cases are being taken care of at public expense for the balance of their lives when, at the same time, they might be entirely independent and free to care for themselves. Many such a case would be no more dangerous to the public than persons with scars from old burns.

In some colonies there is no classification or segregation — the infectious cases mix freely and the mutilated cases bring a shudder to the newcomers. While persons with arrested cases cannot well be sent back to their homes, they could be taught to support themselves. Very often burnt-out cases and those much mutilated and in the advanced stages are selected and placed in colonies, rather than the early, hopeful and dangerous cases which are going about freely and thus spreading the disease. At the same time, three-quarters of the time of skilled workers is being wasted when treatment should be instituted. I firmly believe that, by selecting the early cases and putting them under proper treatment, 75% of the disease could be fully arrested and the individuals trained for self-maintenance.

THE COTTAGE SYSTEM IS ADVANTAGEOUS

An experiment was tried with seventy families composed of three members each. These proved to be our busiest, happiest and most satisfactory cases because they had their own homes, farms and gardens and they enjoyed family life. Opportunities to try out this plan should be given to lepers in Korea, China and other countries upon the cessation of present hostilities.

The first thing necessary is a large tract of land suitable for the purpose. Millions of dollars can be saved by the country which unites in a program to help provide land and make these people self-sustaining. Such a tract should be set aside by the government, allowing about one-third of an acre per leper which he is to develop and care for. In the Oriental countries a portion

of this allotted land should be well watered for rice growing and for garden purposes. The government leper plant in Korea (operated by the Japanese) cost about Y1,000,000 (\$250,000) annually; this cared for about five thousand cases and about half of the amount went for maintenance of caretakers. Lepers can be taught to do about 95% of the work about a small farm, including medical care.

A leper farm should be located in a warm, protected area, as cold and exposure are hard on persons suffering from this disease. Their great handicap is a frightful affliction which we should try our utmost to relieve. Providing attractive surroundings, little homes to live in and gardens to keep them interested and busy will instill a feeling of contentment and pride in what they are able to accomplish for themselves. Such surroundings will prevent attacks of homesickness and a desire to run away to be with their own relatives. In fact, it is advisable in some instances for kinfolks to be allowed to live with lepers in their new surroundings until the home tie is broken and they have become adjusted to their new abode.

A LEPER COLONY MAY BE SELF-SUSTAINING

Whenever possible, patients should be secured in the earlier stages of the disease because early treatment affords the prospect of arresting the disease. Then they may be trained in lines of work for which they seem best suited, with self-maintenance as the ultimate goal. All necessary medical service should be given; and patients should be taught mutual assistance — the stronger helping those who are less able to do hard physical labor.

Among my patients I was able to train quite a number of them to become valuable assistants in giving the usual daily treatments, administering medicines, doing the necessary dressings, and even assuming a large portion of their medical care. A colony should be placed on a "volunteer basis," and only those should be kept who show a definite willingness to do their share towards supporting themselves by their own efforts. Gradually such a colony would grow into a self-centered, self-administering community with its own post office, monetary system (in script and credits), educational system, and all the advantages necessary for comfort. Emphasis should be laid upon the danger of those afflicted

with leprosy associating for long periods with others who are not thus afflicted, especially as most Orientals usually live in close contact with one another in their over-crowded homes.

The hope for the future is largely with the children; their education should be a chief concern in a colony. When they are well educated, and the taint of the disease arrested in them, in many cases they are able to return to society again and live lives that are self-respecting and satisfying.

Separate plants should be available for those in whom the disease has already gone too far to do much for them, as in the case of the blind and the helpless. These may be called the more or less hopeless cases. Although they can do but little in the way of self-help, they should be cared for just as the others are cared for, and funds should be provided for these afflicted people from either the government or individuals interested in a humanitarian cause.

LEPERS HAVE ABILITY TO BECOME USEFUL PERSONS

In our colony the Koreans showed ability along almost every line of work undertaken. Proof is given in the various activities listed.

Medical Care — About 75% of their medical care was done by lepers themselves, including surgery, diagnosis and treatment. They could amputate a leg just as well as their teacher could; they could diagnose the usual common diseases and they were quite skilled in microscopic diagnosing. They nursed their own cases without fear or danger of spreading the disease. They performed the vesectomise for sterilization of those desiring to marry.

Management — A committee of twelve was elected annually by vote of the entire colony: these were divided into various committees to carry out detailed plans in the community program.

Building Construction — All of the 140 buildings were erected by the inmates of the colony, among these was a beautiful stone church, 48' x 60', with fine trusses that withstood the winds and storms of that coastal area. The stone cutters not only cut all the stone for the buildings, but they made monuments, tombstones, stone mortars where grain was hauled. The carpenters did the work on all buildings; they also made Korean cabinets.

Cooperative Store — These lepers had a store where such goods as they desired could be secured on the mutually-profit basis. An annual fair gave encouragement to the community to produce diverse articles, as samples on display received merit.

Ingenuity was taxed to the utmost, too. One lad had lost all of his fingers by this disease, but he was skillful in repairing broken dishes and he even had his own secret formula for glue. He also ran a line of traps for catching mink. It was remarkable what he could do with the stubs of his hands and mouth, for not one finger was left.

THE OUTLOOK FOR A LEPER NEED NOT BE GLOOMY

It would add much happiness to those afflicted with leprosy if they had a place where they could use their talents, be occupied in some useful and self-maintaining task for the balance of their lives, instead of being locked up in a colony prison, or left neglected in their homes to spread the disease.

There are large areas of reclaimed land along the southern coast of Korea which would make ideal locations for leper colonies. One tract of this kind could well be set aside for the support of from ten to fifteen thousand lepers who need not be a burden to the taxpayers. One of the first things the new Korean government should do is to set aside a section of land where an attractive home could be made for the lepers who, in turn, would gladly isolate themselves in such an environment.

Summary — A free and independent Korean government should assume the responsibility for taking care of those afflicted with this dread disease. It should launch an early program of education of the masses in the danger, care and treatment of leprosy. A comprehensive plan should be initiated for the isolation and treatment of those in the early stages of this disease. Through a land grant, the new government should set aside areas for establishing leper colonies. Lepers in advanced stages should be placed in homes where they would receive proper care. Those in the early stages should be removed from their homes to a colony where they may be taught to become self-sustaining through agriculture or some trade. Educational programs should include general subjects in order that inmates of the colonies may become happy and comfortable in their forced confinement.

Notes and Comments on International Transactions

AS THE ALLIES GAIN IN EUROPE, if Congress votes the \$800,000,000 to purchase and distribute supplies, UNRRA—International Relief Agency—may start functioning. Some liberated countries will buy their supplies outright in world markets; others will have to depend upon the United States, but they will pay half price for goods and services received. Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, sums up UNRRA's task: to provide minimum subsistence rations, or about two-thirds as much in food values as Americans eat, for the liberated people. Another part is to combat tuberculosis in France and typhus in Poland and the Balkans, to restore to health the Greek people so enfeebled that nine out of ten new-born infants die. The third phase is to transport Europe's 20,000,000 refugees to their homelands.

* * *

FILIPINO LEADER stresses America's first pledge of freedom to the Philippines. In his first address to Congress on the 28th anniversary of the passage of the Jones Act, Col. Carlos P. Romulo—the newly appointed official representative of his government—contrasted ideologies of the United States and Japan: "With the annexation of Korea, Japan started on its blood-stained march of conquest that was to culminate in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, while America set a course of freedom and democracy for all people."

* * *

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE, to discuss major national and international economic problems, will be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, early in November. Under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., both current and postwar problems will be included in the agenda.

Books and Articles on the Far East

JAPAN: A WORLD PROBLEM, by H. J. Timperley. John Day, 1942.

A brief discussion of the early Japanese history which explains the strong influence of feudal mentality in Japan and the peculiar religious quality of its totalitarianism. (*Appendix A*, General Shigeru Honjo's letter to the Japanese Minister of War outlining a plan for world conquest; *Appendix B*, chapters from General Sadao Araki's pamphlet giving his conception of the mission of Japan under the reign of Showa.)

Mr. Timperley reviews the history of the emergence of Japan as a world problem, answers such alibis as over population, justified provocation and Russian bogey, tells what must be done to defeat Japan and how Japan must be disciplined and assisted after her defeat. This book is authentic and timely. — A. L. Murray, *Churchman*, May 15, 1942.

In almost startling contrast to his earlier "Japanese Terror in China," his present book proves that Timperley can, as some were inclined to doubt, present a well integrated, carefully documented work as well as one journalistically brilliant." — M. E. Kersey, *Saturday Review of Literature*, May 30, 1942.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ORGANIZATION, by Cordell Hull.

In his concluding remarks, the Secretary of State sums up the purpose of the conference at the opening session of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference: "The people of this country are now united as never before in their determination that the tragedy which today is sweeping the earth shall not recur. The people of the United Nations are hoping and praying for the opportunity to build anew toward a system of decent and just relationships among nations. Their noblest capacities and their highest skills have been diverted from the creative pursuits of peace to the grim and terrible tasks of battle. They see the destruction of their homes and the resources of their lands. They will not be content with a precarious peace. Their sacrifices can only be rewarded by the fulfillment of their reasonable hopes.

It is the sacred duty of the governments of all peace-loving nations to make sure that international machinery is fashioned through which the peoples can build the peace they so deeply desire. The President is confident, and I share his view, that this thought will govern the deliberations which you are now undertaking." — *Department of State Bulletin*, August 27, 1944.

UNRRA IS A HUMANITARIAN WORLD COMMUNITY CHEST, by Sidney B. Fay.

One of four, the Committee on the Far East will presumably become active after the unconditional surrender of Japan, according to Professor Fay. He sees in UNRRA a satisfactory compromise between the conflicting interests of the great and small powers which may become a successful global organization. Following the armies of occupation into the liberated areas, "UNRRA's primary task will be to tide over the liberated areas in the critical period of the first year before they get back into production for their own needs—the period when quick help will check the sapping of men, women and children from hunger, exhaustion and despair." As soon as the armies of occupation permit, the objectives will be immediate feeding of the most destitute in the devastated areas and the furnishing of seeds and tools so that people can begin at once to raise their own food and become self-supporting. At the same time, UNRRA will try to relocate in their old or in satisfactory homes some 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 people whom the war has uprooted. — *Current History*, July 1944.

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OF CONCERN TO THE PUBLISHER

Since the Cairo declaration decreeing the freedom and independence of Korea, American relations with Korea take on new significance. Korean resources, industry and trade must find new channels for development. American firms that used to do business with Korea through Japanese offices, will want to establish direct connections. Missionaries—their churches and schools looked upon with suspicion by the Japanese regime—will be welcomed by the Koreans, as well as thousands of visitors who will want to see the “vacation land of the Orient.”

The \$600,000,000 annual foreign trade of Korea must be rerouted to a great extent. The void left by the evacuation of the enemy from the country must be filled quickly with capable Koreans who can restore normal life and increase the national production.

Fear is expressed in some quarters that Korea may lack administrative experience and technically trained personnel. Such conditions exist in many parts of Europe and the Americas. But there is no virtue in pointing out the needs of a friend and doing nothing about it.

The Koreans realize their deficiencies, the difficulties to be overcome, and the problems to be worked out; and they seek the help and council of able people. With this in view, the Korea Economic Society plans to publish in this *Digest* articles setting forth Korea's situation, as well as discussion and proposals on such problems as:

- Korea's position in postwar commerce.
- Feasible industries for rural Korea.
- Korean minerals in the export markets.
- Resources to pay for temporary help.
- Electric power for Korean industries.
- Korea's need of technicians and machines.
- American technical aid to promote trade.
- The Pacific War and Korea.
- Korea's future.

코리아 경제 회

THE KOREA ECONOMIC SOCIETY is a nonprofit and nonpolitical association of business and professional men. Its purpose is education: to give the public reliable information on the economic facts and possibilities of Korea and their relation to the outside world.

The plan is: to secure factual data on the economic resources, the human factors, and the strategic position of Korea in the Pacific—assets which Japan is desperately converting to her war program. This is to expose the enemy's strength and weaknesses and to learn how best the Korean people may coordinate their fight for freedom with that of the United Nations' war efforts.

In addition, the Society expects to make studies and suggest plans for the utilization of the Korean resources and human capacity, to convert their economic structures for peace-time use, and add to their development in postwar, free Korea through international exchange and trade.

The Society makes independent surveys and investigations into the economic position and other phases of Korean life. It provides information to official agencies, planning boards, to business and industry.

The work of carrying on research and publication of special findings is financed by membership fees and voluntary contributions.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN FOREIGN TRADE OR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS?

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE WORK FOR INTERNATIONAL SAFETY AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS IS A GOOD THING TO PROMOTE?

REGISTRATION.

1952

WHY THIS CONFERENCE

Rev. John A. Mackay

I have been asked to say something by way of focusing, as I see it, the present conference and our future work. The question has arisen as to what is the worth-whileness of a conference like this at a time when any organization must scrutinize whether it is justified in having a conference at all. If it is going to be but one more conference, then probably the justification is not sufficient to warrant either time or expense. It seems to me, however, that this conference has been justified because it is based, explicitly or implicitly, on certain specific aims or objectives:

1. The necessity of maintaining missionary solidarity at a time when the missionary movement in general is in serious crisis in an unwonted sense. We who believe in this movement need to come together from time to time in order that we may feel our oneness in God for this service, to have fellowship with God and with one another. We must in doing so share our best insights into the missionary movement as it has been and as it may be. We glean from our several fields items of information which may be important. We need to share all these with one another. I hope there may be opportunities from time to time to get together to bring ourselves and the Board up to date regarding the deepest insights of those who have given their lives to this work.

2. Although there is a hold-up to a large extent in the missionary work, it is a good time to re-appraise the past in order that mistakes may not be repeated, in order that we may make clear that those things which were undone before shall be done in the future, to cast a merciless scrutiny upon the work in the white light of God and the very mottled light of the contemporary situation. Something tremendous has happened and at no point are things going to be just as they were before.

3. Further, we have been justified in coming together in order to confront the new situation that will present itself to us at the close of the present conflict. We cannot be sure what that situation will be but it will be a new situation in world and missionary annals, while all the permanent problems of human society will continue to be in our paths as well. I have tried to analyze for myself what the considerations are which will have a bearing upon the future of the missionary movement. As I have analyzed this situation, it has ordered itself out into five specific situations or sets of circumstances.

There is, first of all, what we might call the divine situation, God and His changeless purpose. We believe that God has willed what we have been trying to do, although we have done it haltingly and very disappointingly to Him and to others. What we have tried to do is, in the main, to represent the will of God, to establish redemptively the will of God in Jesus Christ. We know that He must reign and we know that we cannot be loyal to the vision until we give our lives to exalt him in individual lives and in national groups and situations. God can overrule such a cataclysm as this. We can be agreed that whatever happens there will be an unparalleled opportunity for the Christian church in some way or other.

In the second place, there is the political situation. We dare not ignore that. Our future liberty will be determined, politically speaking, by the identity of the victor in the present conflict. We know that if Japan conquers, the situation in the Orient will be one thing. If Germany conquers, it will also be one. If the United Nations win, with all their failings, there will undoubtedly be an opportunity for expression of Christianity such as we have been used to. We must also bear in mind as to whether the decisive victor will be Russia. If so, Europe might be sovietized. I have belonged to one or two groups in university circles

where the view is that if Great Britain and America give no leadership in Central Europe, if there is not a certain attitude toward Germany, there is a serious opportunity of Europe being sovietized. Whether Russia will be determined to live within her own borders or follow imperial policy, nobody knows. What Russia will do will determine the missionary front.

Then there is the question of the peace treaties. We can have one that will make political certainty of a third world war. Much will depend upon the time elapsing between the end of the war and the making of the treaty. There might be an interval between. What kind of a period that will be, what freedom of circulation between countries, we do not know. Most of all, we must contemplate several contingencies in connection with the peace treaty. We are going on the assumption that the United Nations will win. If they don't, the missionary movement would not be at an end, but it would be undertaken under totally different circumstances. How far will the United Nations be able to impose upon the defeated nations specific rights of foreigners in conquered countries? Will any treaty compel Japan to give equal rights to foreigners if equal rights are not given to Japanese in this country? Will the peace treaty undertake to compel Japan to grant full religious liberty or not? If not, then the status of the missionary movement will be different. If Russia will not grant religious liberty, will a group of the United Nations dare to impose upon the nations the necessity of granting religious liberty when one of the United Nations will not do so? One of the most ticklish problems in the treaty will center on religious liberty. Moreover, what will be the status of private cultural activity afterwards? How far will it be possible for private individuals and groups to carry on schools, or how far will it be possible for foreign groups to carry on schools? We simply do not know what the post-war conditions will be, so there must be very great flexibility in our plans.

In the third place, the human situation will have to be taken into account, the post-war mood of the people. China will be in one mood, Japan in another. How will they feel toward us as we undertake work as foreign groups there? How much devastation will there be before this is all over in the Orient? We may need first to follow our Lord when He said, "Give ye them to eat," before looking after their souls. If the people are starving, then it would be the merest professionalism to be at work about their souls until they are fed. The Japanese will probably realize that they were misled. But how do we know that they will want foreigners to hear their sorrows and heal? We cannot send out just anyone to break in on the sorrows of a great nation. There must be a most careful choice of people. History never repeats itself and we will see unexpected things before this is all over. We do not know what the situation of the non-Christian religions will be. If the Japanese people believe that state Shintoism is responsible for their unhappy situation, there might be a change of attitude toward it. We will need our highest wisdom to send chosen men and women in if the way is open.

In the fourth place, there is the national church situation. Here is where the picture brightens. The church has arrived, the universal, ecumenical church, and we do not believe that even today the sense of unity has been broken. If that is so, then the church group in each of these countries will be the chief group with which we will have to do. What will be the status of the national church? Will its spirituality be increased or will it have fallen prey to nationalism? What will be its ecclesiastical status? What will be the mood of the church? How far will they insist on being the chief factor in the evangelization of the country? I do not concede that our Presbyterian Board, with our church being committed to the ecumenical movement, would want to found a mission if the national church seriously

objected. There must be the freest and frankest discussion. From the very start the national leaders must be in on the ground floor. Our Presbyterian Board will never be a party to starting off missions afresh from the point where they left off. They will express Christian solidarity and the world church.

Finally, what kind of missionaries are going to fit in best? I do not think there is any future to anybody, young or old, who is not prepared to go into any job for life. I do not believe there is a place for a short-term job. I do not believe there is going to be room for just a short service. Missionary motivation is a motivation in which the whole personality responds to God. There is no missionary commitment except a full time commitment, unless God wants it otherwise. I do not believe that in the kind of world we are going to be in there will be room for three year service. There will be a place for people to go out to help, experienced people. Wisdom is not going to be in any one group in the solution of the situation lying before us. I do not believe that there will be a place for the missionaries who do not have conversational knowledge of the language. I do not believe there is going to be a place for any missionary who cannot carry on a decent conversation with a national. A person who has an absolute lack of language is outside the community. I do not believe that that type of missionary in the days ahead is ever going to get anywhere. I am seriously for the commitment to put one's life there, if it should be God's will, forever. The missionary must not live a segregated life. If that is the case, let him live it here, not there. I think we are going to scrutinize one another closely and be in an exacting mood. The missionary situation at home - I believe we are going to have a great movement of young people who are going to offer themselves.

A lot will depend upon the vision of the home church. There will be the vision and the responsibility of the Board. The Board is going to have an unparalleled opportunity and the Board means seriously to face the question of where major strategy is to be developed.

The decision of the Japanese Government in 1936 to oblige the teachers and pupils of all educational institutions in Chosen to do obeisance at Shinto Shrines created for the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions the most difficult and complex question with which it has had to deal in recent years.

In the fall of 1936 the Board, after studying the new edict and its implications, took action to close down all the schools over which it had authority, and so withdraw from general education in Chosen. This action was taken because of the Board's strong conviction that the act of obeisance which the Government required involved a distinctively religious element that conflicted with both the letter and the spirit of the Christian religion. Because of subsequent conflicting counsels upon the Shrine issue in both the Chosen Mission and the national church, and in order to deal understandingly but decisively with this issue, as well as other issues relating to the conduct of the Church's missionary work in Chosen, the Board convened a special conference on the Chosen Question in the month of September, 1940.

Growing out of this conference, which was attended by delegated and other members of the Chosen Mission, the Board, and the Executive Staff; and after the problems of the work in Chosen had been considered in many group and committee meetings, as well as in three full meetings of the Board during the months of September and October, a document was finally approved by the Board at its regular monthly meeting on October 21. As chairman of the Foreign Department Committee of the Board, and also of the special committee appointed to draft the document in question, it gives me much pleasure to outline for the Church public and the public in general some of the salient features of the Board's pronouncement.

The document in question is not printed as a whole because it contains a number of matters of a private, administrative nature which are of no interest or concern save to the Board and the Chosen Mission. Other matters, however, are of general interest and concern, and these I will here deal with as simply and briefly as I can. I shall first quote the salient references and thereafter comment upon them. The relevant matters center around four issues.

I. The Ideological Issue

Three separate paragraphs in the document make plain the Board's position in the Shrine issue. The first of these reads thus:

"The issue with which the Christian religion is confronted in Chosen is a particular phase of the main issue which confronts Christianity in the world of today. Certain states, under the influence of nationalistic fervor, and inspired by a sense of Messianic destiny, exact of institutions functioning within their borders as a condition of their continuance, a symbolic expression of loyalty which, in the judgment of the Board of Foreign Missions, conflicts with the allegiance which is due to God alone."

This is simply a statement of the Board's awareness of the emergence of new religions in our time which have become Christianity's chief rivals in the world of today.

A second reference to the same issue reads:

"In dealing with this issue the Board has maintained a consistent attitude on the main question. It has conscientiously objected to allowing its representatives, or those institutions founded by the Board and directly under its control, to take part in any ceremony in which is involved the acknowledgment of a spiritual authority higher than the Living God as revealed in Jesus Christ. For this reason it adopted and has held to a policy of withdrawal from all official and corporate participation in educational work in Chosen."

This constitutes a categorical expression of the Board's policy and is the logical outcome of its attitude on the Shrine question. Instructions were given to the Mission to withdraw from all schools where visits to the Shrines were required as the condition of their continuance. In certain instances local difficulties arose in the way of immediately withdrawing from the schools. Government regulations, local conditions and sentiment, special arrangements with presbyteries, made the process of withdrawal difficult in some instances. Now, however, decisive measures are being taken to secure

final withdrawal from the remaining schools and colleges with which the Board is associated and from the support of the same.

The third reference is as follows:

"The Board of Foreign Missions, while consistently loyal to civil governments and committed to the policy of non-intervention on the part of itself and its agents in political matters; and, while steadfastly abstaining from making its conscience the standard for other Christian organizations, and, in particular, for the Christian Church in Chosen, reaffirms its conviction, after prolonged and prayerful considerations of the enactment obliging institutions in Chosen to do obeisance at the official Shrines, that such obeisance involves the symbolic recognition of other gods or spirits in which the Board, in loyalty to its understanding of the Christian faith, and reaffirming the action taken September 19, 1938,* cannot authorize its representatives to engage."

The first two of these paragraphs are taken from the section of the document in which the Board reviews the situation up to the present. The third paragraph is a fresh statement of its position. The Board is perfectly clear that the practice of attendance at the Shinto Shrines is wrong, and it is determined that its own missionaries and those directly under its authority shall at no time or under any circumstance do obeisance there. In making its own position perfectly plain, the Board, however, resolutely refuses to indict other Christian bodies in Chosen or in other parts of the world who, with equal conscientiousness and concern, may have come to a different conclusion from that to which the Board has come on the significance of attendance at the Shrines. The Board would especially deprecate the application of the term "apostate" to those who, through coercion or in good faith, attend the Shrine ceremonies. To their own Master they stand or fall. It is only God Himself who has a right to pronounce the word of judgment.

II. The Administrative Issue

1. The Board expresses appreciation of the Chosen Mission, assuring it of its sympathy and support in the following terms:

"The Board gives thanks to God for the record of outstanding service rendered by the Chosen Mission in the course of its history; it sympathizes deeply with the Mission in the circumstances which have recently handicapped its work and shattered temporarily many of its cherished plans. The Board pledges the Mission its full support as the Mission seeks, under the direction of God, to readjust its program in order to meet the present difficult situation."

The Chosen Mission has an enviable record of service in the annals of modern missionary endeavor. In little more than a half century it has been used by God to bring to the birth one of the most numerous and vital national Christian Churches. It should have a very special place in the heart of the Board and of the Church in this hour when its members have to pass through the Valley of the Shadow.

2. The Board recognizes that negotiations between the Board in America and its representatives in Chosen have been carried on under abnormal conditions. For one thing, free expression of opinion has been difficult. The document accordingly reads:

"Parties in Chosen concerned in the issue at stake have found it impossible as groups to formulate opinions and come to decisions with the freedom which had previously obtained in that country, and which is at all times and in every circumstance a prerequisite for the statement of truth with respect to personal ideas and attitudes. The same conditions made difficult a full and frank interchange of correspondence between the Board and the Mission."

*The relevant part of the action taken in September, 1938, reads thus: "The Board understands that in no capacity or under any circumstances shall a missionary attend the Shrine ceremonies."

The document also recognizes that the Board itself was passing through one of the greatest transition periods in its history, due to the almost simultaneous retirement of several veteran secretaries.

3. Certain suggestions are also made by the Board to the Chosen Mission regarding its internal organization in terms of the Board Manual, and in the light of the experience of other Missions. Under our Presbyterian system each Mission enjoys very full autonomy in the matter of self-organization and the direction of its own affairs. The Board, however, has the responsibility to bring to the attention of a Mission, as it has now done to the Chosen Mission, ways and means whereby the right of self-determination may be equitably exercised.

III. The Korean Church Issue

The situation in which the Korean Presbyterian Church finds itself today is difficult and tragic in the extreme. Concerned about the need of Christian solidarity and forbearance at the present time, the Board expresses itself as follows:

"It is the judgment of the Board that the Board and the Mission should be careful to recognize the full rights and autonomy of the Presbyterian Church in Chosen under all circumstances, and should make every effort to manifest toward the Church the deepest Christian sympathy and understanding, especially in view of the situation in which the Church now finds itself. In this connection the Board has noted with approval the action of the Mission indicating its continued desire for a helpful and cooperative relationship with the Church, designed to render service by 'counsel, inspiration, preaching and teaching as requested, and by increased direct evangelism both individual and collective.'"

IV. The Spiritual Issue

The document concludes with an expression of the Board's sense of need that its own members, its missionaries, and all those interested in the world-wide Kingdom of Jesus Christ, submit themselves to the scrutiny of Jesus Christ Himself. The text closes with the following confession and appeal:

"It is clearly a time for earnest self-examination on the part of the Board and the Mission, when together we must 'forget those things which are behind and reach forth unto those things that are before.'

"In view of the situation in which the Christian movement finds itself throughout the world today, and deeply conscious of the extent to which sin may be present in our most conscientious attitudes and endeavors, blurring spiritual vision and disturbing personal relations between fellow Christians, the Board is planning special spiritual retreats, to be attended by its own members and officers and those interested in the world-wide Kingdom of Jesus Christ. It recommends also to the Chosen Mission, as it will to all its Missions, that similar retreats be arranged for by them, to the end that, in the presence of God and listening to His voice, misunderstandings may be overcome, secret sins be dealt with in the light of His countenance, and new plans be inspired by the Holy Spirit, for the conduct of the missionary enterprise throughout the world in this tremendous hour that is so shrouded in darkness and so weighed with opportunity."

I earnestly trust that these citations and comments may serve to make clear where the Board of Foreign Missions stands on a very vexed question. And may God grant that all concerned may now brace themselves up in full mutual confidence to match the present hour, not only in Chosen but in all the other parts of the world where God has assigned to our Church great tasks to perform.

Princeton, New Jersey.

AGENDA
KOREA CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

September 20, 21 and 22, 1944

Wednesday, September 20, 1944

Morning Session: 9:30 - 12:00 - - - - - Dr. John A. Mackay, presiding

9:30-10:00 Prayer Service - - - - - Dr. William H. Foulkes
10:00-12:00 Discussion: "Basic Issues Confronting
Postwar Missions" (No. I)
Opening presentation - - - - - Dr. J. L. Hooper
General discussion

Afternoon Session: 2:00 - 4:30 - - - - - Mrs. Daniel J. Fleming, presiding

2:00-4:30 Survey of Stations (No. II)
Presentation - one hour General discussion - one hour and a half

Evening Session: 7:00 - 9:00 - - - - - Mrs. Edwards L. Cleaveland, presiding

7:00-9:00 Evangelistic Work (No. III)
Presentation - one hour General discussion - one hour

Thursday, September 21, 1944

Morning Session: 9:30 - 12:30 - - - - - Dr. George M. Duff, presiding

9:30-10:00 Prayer Service - - - - - Dr. George M. Duff
10:00-12:30 Educational Work (No. IV)
Presentation - one hour General discussion - one hour and a half

Afternoon Session: 2:00 4:30 - - - - - Dr. Walter L. Whallon, presiding

2:00-4:30 Medical Work (No. V)
Presentation - one hour General discussion - one hour and a half

Friday, September 22, 1944

Morning Session: 9:30 - 1:00 - - - - - Mrs. Charles K. Roys, presiding

9:30-11:00 Christian Literature (No. VI)
Presentation - one hour General discussion - one half hour
11:00-12:30 Continuing Opportunity in Rural Korea (No. VII)
Presentation - one hour General discussion - one half hour
12:30-1:00 Closing Prayer Service - - - - Dr. Paul C. Johnston

AGENDA
KOREA CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

September 20, 21 and 22, 1944

I. Basic Issues Confronting Postwar Missions - - - - - Dr. J. L. Hooper

II. Survey of Stations - - - - - Dr. Harry A. Rhodes

In order to bring to our consciousness the Station set-up of the Korea Mission before the war and to enable us to give a basis for discussion of the several types of work, will you briefly give us a factual statement about each Station:

1. Geographical location
2. Missionary personnel
3. Lines of Mission activity
4. Strength of Church in area
5. Future of Station
 - (a) Should it be enlarged
 - (b) Should it be decreased
 - (c) Should it be closed

III. Evangelistic Work - - - - - Rev. Edward Adams

With full appreciation of the Church which has come to be in Korea and with a desire to conserve every gain which may have come to it during these testing days, how best can the missionaries in returning help to win the still great unchurched masses

1. How best can they help strengthen the Church to serve to this end
 - (a) Shall ordained missionaries accept membership in the Church (i.e. voting members)
 - (b) Shall they accept pastoral oversight of churches
 - (c) Shall they serve as missionaries of the Church in unevangelized areas
 - (d) Without weakening the self-support of established churches, is there a way whereby funds may be used to start a nationwide evangelistic move using Korean evangelists
2. Will there be a need for missionary teachers in Seminary, Bible Institutes, Bible classes, conferences, etc.
3. Can single women missionaries visit country churches and teach in Bible classes in the country in cooperation with the Korean Church
4. What new forms of evangelistic work do you think will be open to missionaries
 - (a) Social evangelism in industrial areas in the cities
 - (b) In the extensive use of audio-visual methods of educational evangelism
 - (c) In the promotion of the program of home and family life

IV. Educational Work - - - - - Rev. Harold H. Henderson

Having in mind the fact of Mission withdrawal from the schools in Korea and also mindful of possible changed conditions

1. Shall the Mission expect that any missionaries will be assigned to middle schools? If so, for what work? *yes 35-4 Bible English*
Colby 36 - out 748 same yes
2. Should we give grants to Korean Christian schools under Korean management? Should school properties be decided over to the Korean Church? (i.e. properties now held by the Mission) *no 2/30 yes (only if)*
no 20 out 740
3. Shall we attempt to carry on any middle schools as Mission institutions? *no - majority*
4. Should the Girls' Academy and the Boys' Academy and the Union Christian College in Pyengyang be re-opened? When and how should this be decided? *yes if by Koreans 3/4*
5. Should the Mission accept representation again on the Chosen Christian College Board, if offered? *yes 2/3*
6. Should we decide now to cooperate in the Ewha College for Women? *no*
7. Should we look forward to a Union College, including Chosen Christian College and Ewha College for Women? *for this "education" favorably*
8. Should we undertake work in hostels and in private and government schools? *yes*

V. Medical Work - - - - - Br. John D. Bigger

Remembering the extensive medical work we have had in Korea and the possible need for such service after the war

1. Should hospitals be re-opened in Stations outside of Pyengyang, Seoul and Taiku?
2. Should grants to hospitals be given for charity work only? Should the Mission provide special items of equipment for hospitals?
3. Should we expect to provide teachers in the Severance Union Medical College? Should the Mission expect to have members on the Severance Board again and, if so, how many?
4. What special types of medical work do you think the Mission should undertake?

VI. Christian Literature - - - - - Dr. Charles A. Clark

1. What have been the activities of the Literature Committee in the past and what literature will be available, if any?
2. What resources has the Society?
3. In what positions do you think missionaries can be assigned to the Christian Literature Society or to other work in literature?
4. What financial help will be needed for Christian literature?
5. Is a literacy program necessary and possible?

VII. Continuing Opportunity in Rural Korea - - - - - Rev. Roscoe C. Coen

Reminding ourselves that Korea is largely rural and that perhaps 80% of the population get their living directly from the soil

1. Should the Rural Work of the Mission be enlarged and extended?
2. Should we plan for Village Demonstration Centers to include:
 - (a) Resident workers
 - (b) A program of playgrounds, clubs, clinics, house visiting and Church work
3. Should we undertake a larger agricultural work than before? What workers and funds will be needed?
4. In what ways can we help in a rural Church program? (Aside from anything that we have done before)

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Copy of letter from Dr. Harold T. Baugh, Bohol,
Philippines to Dr. J. L. Hooper

December 25, 1944

Ezra 8:31. "The hand of our God was upon us, and he delivered us from the hand of the enemy, and of such as lay in wait by the way."

I wrote to Doctor Dodd in November, just in general, a short note but now I will begin a brief of our stay here, these past three years. Will you please send a copy to the pastors and churches of Swarthmore and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Rev. W. Ward Davis, First Presbyterian Church, Oklahoma City; Mr. S. Graham Frasier, also same place; to R. W. Walker, 2539 East 10th Street, Tulsa; and to Dr. John H. Baugh, Meeker, Oklahoma.

You will recall that Mrs. Baugh and I were transferred to work in Siam Mission, temporarily, by our Board. We accepted, but there must be a way to go. We were in Manila till December 5, 1941, when we went to Cebu, Cebu, Philippine Islands, en route to Tagbilaran, Bohol, Philippine Islands, where there was a Station of our Church work and a hospital, and to visit Miss Graham. The Livesays also were there at that time from Korea, too. On Monday, A.M., December 8, 1941, before leaving Cebu (by boat) for Tagbilaran, Bohol, we heard by radio that Pearl Harbor was bombed. By the time we arrived in Bohol, war was declared by the U. S. A. Miss Graham was waiting for us upon arrival and the next four months were spent with her in Tagbilaran, somewhat uneventful, so far as war was concerned, but a great opportunity to meet Filipino believers and the hospital staff (all natives here), and learn some of their needs and help them too,

Instruction was given to all to evacuate anything and everything that would help the enemy before Bohol was occupied by the Japanese. This, of course, included the hospital medicines, supplies and everything connected with it, as well as the missionaries here then (all five still here and a baby of the Livesays born in a cave). We had cable contact with the Board early in 1942 before moving to the hills and were able to obtain part of the funds sent to Cebu Bank for us in Mr. Livesay's name. This was a real godsend for us during days of hiding when the Japanese were hunting all whites.

Later

Our trek began on March 19, 1942 in a home of a mountaineer. We were here when the Japanese came ⁱⁿ and by late in June, for two or three weeks, our days were spent in a cleft of rocks in a ravine, sleeping at night in a home of a friend; then three days in a gorge in a small hut. Just before going here, a Japanese plane flew over, dropping leaflets of peace and friendship and in less than two hours, a Japanese plane came to greet the readers with machine-gun bullets and a small bomb, injuring one boy. He is well now. Some bullets fell near our valley. Spies were on our trail and a friend came to tell us it was move or be taken. Hard rain fell all P.M. and with water streams everywhere, it seemed we took what we could carry - and such a dark night to travel over small footpaths, through rice paddies, along slippery places - and we followed the guide, one member having a high fever and another expecting a baby any day. By God's grace, the first escape was accomplished, while the spies slept in a neighbor's house and waited for the path to dry a little. One night we spent in a friend's home, and about two weeks in a shack on top of a hill, and

then to the cave where a tense two weeks passed. Much prayer being made, spending time with The Word, caring for the sick (one fractured rib, and one baby born here, as well as some minor ailments), hearing rumors of enemy spies about, we were kept and delivered. Once we were ready to move, at night, but the people outside said no, lest we be caught and suffer, but it was the will of God which caused us to wait for the former guide, who fled with the baby to the interior of the Island, lest the Japanese take him. We moved once more at night to a hillside which was so steep, (though many trees and grass grew there) that, when a cocconut fell from a tree above, it would roll from one to three hundred yards before stopping. One or two rolled in our shack, under the roof on the hill side of it. When we left this place, we were able to go part way in daylight, since the Japanese were in Tagbilaran and nearby only.

The Livesays went to Colonia in February, 1943 and Mrs. Baugh and I in March, 1943, Miss Graham remaining there for several months. We remained more or less in hiding here until June 25, 1944, when we heard definitely that the Japanese were re-invading the Island to get rid of the soldiers who were molesting them (the Japanese), when going out to get food. Livesays and I went to the hills, guided by friends at night. Little Thomas Livesay, 1 year and 11 months old, then sang "Wonderful Words of Life" as we went along; he riding on his father's back. Truly it was "Words of Life" for within 3 weeks after we left this place, 3 Japanese soldiers went to the big house where Livesays were living. A friend of ours was there but they went away and we remained in our little bamboo hut covered with grass in a wooded valley. Mrs. Baugh and Miss Graham were on the other side of the Island also hiding, Mrs. Baugh having gone there 3 weeks before the second invasion. I was able to go there 2 weeks before Christmas and returned here Jan. 6, 1945. We came out of the hills Nov. 3, 1944 about 6 weeks after the memorable raid of Sept. 12, 13, 1944. Planes came over Bohol by the hundreds going west and since then we have seen very few enemy planes.

I am glad I was in Bohol, P.I. and not in Siam. Good friends have always been ready to help when needed. Many times God himself directed friends to our assistance, though we knew it not at the time, but later. Prayer has been a most important instrument of carving a way out. All of us owe money to friends who were willing to loan to complete strangers; all of us are in fairly good health considering everything, -though sometimes only corn for food, and that only at a most dangerous time. I have seen some of the good fruits of the work of the Gr. hems here in Bohol.

In regard to the hospital: Everything movable was taken to the hills but the Japanese found some of the supplies and equipment. I hear that some is still hidden. Some, of course, will be so old now that it cannot be used. Our doctor (Dr. Castro) had to flee to Mindanao with his family. He is serving in the army there we hear. There is some effort being made to try to preserve supplies for use later on. In the meantime we will continue the work of preaching and helping here in the hills where we are and I might be able to see Dr. Castro sometime soon about the hospital.

As for our plans, Mrs. Baugh and myself are more or less just waiting to see what the rest of the Station will do. I have been giving some medical advise occasionally and there has been some opportunity to help friends, though a wandering doctor. We also will await contact with 156 Fifth Avenue to know the policy of the Board concerning missionaries in war zones, and re-establishing the work. Of course, all of us in war zones need a rest and change, but some are in need of furlough more than others just at present, it would seem.

The revival fire that began in Korea has continued here. Many Filipino believers have come to see "light" from a different aspect than before and even among missionaries God has wrought changes for good. I am glad to know that our President (F.D.R.) has sensed the times and asked for prayer in the crusading times.

I hope you will please share this with the Swarthmore and Gettysburg Churches, also to our folks at Meeker and Tulsa.

We still need your prayers.

Yours in Christ,
Harold T. Baugh

March 1, 1945

Just at present I have been in the camp where Miss Graham and Mrs. Baugh are hiding. Our living conditions here are very good on a low wooded hill surrounded by other hills. The natives here have been very good and helpful along the food line. We just have word that Livesays will return to U.S.A.

H.T.B.

NOTE:

The above letter was received early in May, 1945 and since it was written, Dr. and Mrs. Livesay and their son have arrived in this country and may be addressed at Waynesboro, Virginia

J. L. Hooper

From: The WASHINGTON STAR
NOVEMBER 11, 1944

THIS CHANGING WORLD
By Constantine Brown

Neither the White House nor the chiefs of staff will be greatly surprised if some spectacular developments occur soon in the Far East, after Premier Stalin's speech in which he branded Japan as an "aggressor nation."

The Russian Premier's statement of last Monday, which did not receive all the attention it deserved in this country because of the interest in the election is reported to have stunned Japanese officialdom. Tokyo, which in the past has been relying on Russia's remaining on the sidelines for some time - at least until the end of the war in Europe - is afraid the Soviet will get into the Far Eastern war in the near future.

As a result of this situation, high-ranking American officials believe Emperor Hirohito can make one of two choices. He can either side with the military clique, whose prestige has been seriously dwindling in the last 12 months, and decide on a suicide war. Or, he can side with conservative element - big businessmen, industrialists, bankers, etc., and make a bid for peace through a third power, which may be Russia itself.

The first course would mean an immediate attack on Russia from Manchuria. The Japanese have withdrawn some forces of the Kwantung army since last summer and sent them against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. But according to some reports, sufficient replacements have been sent to Manchuria to make up for those which have been withdrawn.

* * * * *

The Russians, on the other hand, have reconstructed their Far Eastern army, after having drawn heavily on it in the critical years since June, 1941. But while it appears probable that there is no shortage of manpower in Siberia, nothing much is known here about the military equipment supplies and other essentials which make up a modern army. The Japanese have a good intelligence service in the Far East and are assumed to be wellinformed about the actual strength of their neighbor.

If the military clique, which still has some prestige left with Emperor Hirohito, is able to convince him that the Japanese Army could forestall any Russian attack in the future by taking the offensive now we may expect an early sneak attack on the Russians. Allied military experts, of course, realize the Japanese might gain some initial advantages, but in the long run they will be smothered by the combined power of the United Nations. It is for this reason that they describe any such attempt as a suicide move.

From a strictly military point of view, such an operation is conceivable. It would give another shot of "optimism" to the Japanese people, who have had nothing but bad news in the last 12 months and might lengthen the war in the Pacific since the Japs would have the advantage of occupying the Maritime Provinces and air bases from which Allied planes could easily destroy Japanese cities.

* * * * *

Please Turn →

But if the more conservative element in Tokyo, which was opposed to Japan starting a war against the Allies has the last word it is probable that the Military clique will commit mass hara-kiri and peace proposals will be sent to Japan's enemies before it is too late.

The conservative element in Tokyo has no illusion as to the terms Japan must accept. These men know that the Allies at this time will not consider any peace suggestion unless it is based on the complete evacuation of all territories Japan has conquered since 1931 and the surrendering of Korea and the mandated islands. The soviet government made it plain this week through its official newspapers that Korea, with its important Dairen port, must become Russian, and there is not the slightest doubt that the United States will demand that the mandated islands given to Japan after the World War become American possessions.

But, according to reports which are based on reliable information, the Japanese conservatives are prepared to face these issues in order to save the country from disaster. They believe that even if the suicide strategy of the military clique is successful and a large part of Siberia is occupied by the Japanese Army this will be only a temporary success and in the end the Allied planes will destroy the homeland, including all the important industries the country has built up in the last 30 years.

What course Emperor Hirohito will decide to take is still an enigma for the military and political experts in Washington. But they do feel that Premier Stalin's speech of Monday has thrown an unexpected bombshell at Tokyo and its affect will be seen in the near future.

- The Washington Star - November 11, 1944
- - - - -

(Korea has been kicked around ever since 1905 right through Pearl Harbor. Strategic Korea must have absolute independence if democracy and peace are to prevail in the world. Justice is a sure prevention of a third world war - appeasement is not.)

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

November 10, 1944

To Furloughed Missionaries
from the Philippines and Korea

Dear Friends:

The Red Cross has informed us that all Chapters throughout the United States can accept messages on Form 1616 for United States civilian internees or United States prisoners of war in the Philippines whose camp address is known. Contact should be made with the nearest Red Cross Chapter for these application forms and other information. The particular thing which will interest you is that the Red Cross has said: "Realizing that recent news from home is almost as important to them upon liberation as food, clothing and medicine, the American Red Cross, in cooperation with the Army and State Department, will make every effort to place in the hands of the internees these messages upon their liberation." Evidently they plan to hold these messages, which must be sent in before November 30, 1944.

We give herewith the two camp addresses, either of which you will need to use:

United States Civilian Internee
Santo Tomas Internment Camp
Manila, Philippine Islands

United States Civilian Internee
Camp Holmes Internment Camp
Baguio, Philippine Islands

Do not mail your messages but deliver to your local Red Cross for forwarding.

When you receive the form from the Red Cross you will notice that you will need to have certain identifying data. In order to get messages to the missionary friends we are asking you to write to Miss Harriet E. Pollard and are giving you herewith the necessary information.

Birthplace Pueblo, Colorado
and date Feb. 19, 1879
of birth U.S.
Citizen of U.S.

We are sending letters to all relatives of the missionaries in the Philippines supplying the necessary data for each one.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

J.L. Hooper

300 words

*Date limit Dec 15 -
initial message
& later to Red Cross*

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PLEASE SHARE THIS WITH OTHERS IN YOUR CHURCH

Apartado 53

Medellin, Colombia

Nov. 8, 1944

Dear Friends:

This morning, when I took some of my Christmas Cards over to the Language Center to see if I could get the students to buy some, I was reminded that they are not the only ones who have to get their Christmas greetings into the mail in a hurry if they expect them to get there on time. There are too many of you for our exchequer to be able to stand the strain of sending you all individual Christmas cards, so this will have to serve. May you all have a happy Christmas, even "with loved ones far away"—for, you remember the next line—"in Jesus' keeping we are safe, and they."

Last time, I wrote you from Peque, while itinerating. You may be interested in knowing that roused up a connection with a church in Peque, Pennsylvania (all sorts of unusual place-names turn up in Pennsylvania) and the two congregations seem interested in each other's welfare. It's a small world, as we've heard said before.

Since then, the seminary course that I was frantically working up has been finished in English and has got as far as Romans in Spanish. It is a series of studies through the Bible, book-by-book, with a chapter or two at the beginning on how we got our Bible and how to study the Bible, and one in the middle on the period between the Testaments. I wasn't teaching it, for the seminary is functioning in Barranquilla, but was digging up the course for them. When the Spanish is done and polished up a bit, it is to be printed.

As soon as that was done, the 1945 Colombia Directory-Prayer Calendar had to be got ready for press, as the copy has to be sent in by the first of October, to avoid the Christmas rush work. Then the edition of "Heroes of the Reformation" which came out last year is already running short and a new edition has gone to the printer, and the Spanish "Daily Light" is slowly making progress through the press, though it will, unfortunately, not be ready for Christmas sales. There have also been a couple of reprints of standard colportage books, and I've tried and experiment of printing my own Christmas cards for sale. The stores here sell the most impossible chromos you ever saw and at gold-plated prices. So I concocted a simple card with a Bible text inside and a picture and greeting on the front with envelope. They are beginning to sell, to my gratification and amazement. You'd be amazed at what you can do with old Christmas cards. We use them for hand work, for decorating birthday cards for the S. S., for greeting card decorations, etc. I've gotten so I can't see a Christmas card without starting to figure out what part of the design I could put to what use! This is a bid for your old Christmas cards. But please follow directions minutely on how to send them. Send them in small packages and write on the package, "Used Cards No Value, IMPRESOS." Don't, under any circumstances, allow a P. O. clerk to inveigle you into putting a declaration tag on the package, for what I have told you to write on the package is all you need and I'll have a customs house charge to pay if there is a tag on the package, regardless of whether the contents are dutiable or not—which these are not. If he insists, please don't send it. Only certain kinds of cards can be used for decorating cards that are sold through the bookstore, so I need a lot to select from, the others being put to other uses.

I think I wrote you that Rev. Juan Libreros had accepted the call to the Medellin city church. He's here now and is proving himself a fine pastor. He's meeting the same discouragements in this church that have hit all the rest of us who have had anything to do with it, so needs your prayers. However, I think he will be what they need, for he is a deeply spiritual man and a pastor of long experience in the Sinu field. I was awfully glad to get out from under that particular responsibility. Now I am merely the unofficial assistant to the pastor, which is as it should be.

The itinerating season in the country, July to September, was a hard one because the dry season failed to live up to its name, with the result that the trails got steadily worse, instead of better. For the first time, I was able to persuade some of the language students to go along and see things at first hand—they've always been tied up with classes before. In July, Mr. Emerson went with me on a trip to the ultimate jumping-off place. He is from Montana, but said he had never seen anything to beat the engineering feat of putting the Dabeiba highway over the range west of the Cauca River. I've been over it about 20 times, but I watch it with fresh amazement every time I make the trip. He was equally verbal about my mountain scenery, especially when we got up to the top of the world, crossing the pass into Peque by horse. Beyond Peque, we rode on another day to a new place overlooking the Cauca—clear around Robin Hood's barn and back again—up over the stiffest switchback trail I have yet encountered. For a first trip, he certainly got his money's worth! On the way back to Medellin, we stopped off on the highway and spent Sunday with a group perched away up on the edge of nothing, where I had my first wedding in Colombia. And thereby hangs a tale.

According to law, if anyone wants to get married, other than by a priest, he has to present a petition to the judge of the district where the bride lives, stating that they are of age, that he is unencumbered with previous wives (there is no divorce in Colombia) and that they have not been members of the Catholic Church since such-and-such a time, of which facts he presents four witnesses, two for himself and two for the lady. Then he has to wait a legal minimum of one month, while the judge "posts the bans" and the parish priest does his best to break the couple's purpose to get married without a Catholic ceremony. (The R. C. church considers that anyone not married by the Catholic Church is living in concubinage. And that holds for the U. S., also, no matter what the ostensible attitude of the R. C.s there may be.) The red tape is bad enough (Catholics can get married in two minutes, without any fuss and feathers) but the psychologically brutal intimidation and brow-beating by the priest is unpardonable and an insult to Colombian sovereignty and the freedom of her citizens. I said that the time required by law was one month. This couple put in its bid with the judge in January and didn't get their civil marriage through until June—five months! They were the first couple ever to get a civil marriage in the city of Antioquia, former state capital, and had they been less strong-minded, they would probably have given in to the priest to make him shut up and leave them alone. To their credit be it added that they waited an extra month before setting up their new home, in order to be able to have me perform the evangelical ceremony as a testimony to their neighbors. And did the neighbors turn out! They came from miles around. One of the women in the group picked all the roses and dahlias she had in her garden to decorate the little schoolhouse where the ceremony was held, and the bride in a lovely white dress with a white ribbon in her hair, and the groom with a new shirt and pants and shoes (most country folk go barefooted) stood up and pledged themselves to each other, asking God's blessing on their new home. It made a deep impression on the bystanders.

In August, Miss Mary Morrison accompanied Miss Niemeyer and myself on a three-week trip to see the rural schools, since she is to be in charge of the Normal work in Ibague. She got even a larger dose of experience than has Mr. Emerson! We ran into landslides, bridges out, washouts, mud by the hour on end, but she took it all in her stride. I have never had a harder trip. She said, later, that after that trip, her hard trip to Ibague didn't faze her, whereat I am not surprised. We held three Bible conferences, with courses somewhat as before: (1) I Corinthians (ADC); (2) What Is God Like? (EN); (3) Children's Memory Work; (4) Nutrition and Foods (EN), and a series of three talks on: (a) Stewardship, (b) How Our Church Is Governed, (c) S. S. Organization. Also sold a lot of books, as usual on every such trip.

In September, I had intended taking another long trip, but the rains continued and I decided that discretion was the better part of valor. So I visited only three places that couldn't be dropped out, taking Bobby with me as he had been pestering me for a chance to go ride a horse. I ride for business and not for pleasure, definitely. The roads were bad, so he got lots of riding, but his mule behaved herself nicely, even though she took her time getting places.

This is the time of year when things begin to pile up, for the Mission reports of all sorts are due, the end of this month, and Presbytery has its annual meeting, the first week of December, when the workers will have to be placed for the coming year. Meanwhile, the location of teachers for the rural schools also goes on, and the situation is sort of like a game of chess, but with half the pieces missing, for there are never workers enough to go round. Fortunately, the situation looks brighter than it did a year ago, when we pretty well hit bottom. There are also several young people thinking of preparing themselves for service, which is an encouraging sign. May their tribe increase!

In town, Gene is having her troubles as Counsellor of the school. The Normal department moves to Ibague, so that will be off her hands, but the director, a fine consecrated woman of long experience, is taking a year off to regain her health—she drives herself from morning till night and just has to take time out now. So the question is to find a teacher to take her place, and they don't grow on every bush. In case the difficulty isn't solved by the time this reaches you, you might put it on your prayer list and help us out.

Aside from this, however, Gen's having the time of her life doing calling in the homes of the congregation with Miss Niemeyer, and they have done a lot of good. They are in charge of the Cradle Roll work. In between times, she or I get the children's school work in. The girls do their arithmetic on the board while Gene combs their hair, before they start for the Spanish school at 7:35. I do Bobby's arithmetic and start him on his piano practice while Gene does up the baby's daily chores, and then she settles down to the rest of it—if someone doesn't come in to call or something! The girls get their reading in English before they go to bed at night, and the rest of it has to wait for school vacations and holidays when they are home and free to do it. Be glad you have good schools for your kids and count your blessings!

As for family news, Donald has passed his first birthday and is walking all over the place—earlier than the others did—apparently bent on making up for all the months he wasted being carried around by his adoring family. The rest of us go along about as usual. The girls have finally finished earning the money for their Bibles—they earn a penny for every 15 minutes of piano practice—and are reading them with much pride at family prayers. Now they are saving up for Christmas, having been mildly discouraged from investing in a rabbit, since none of us know how to look after one! On Gene's birthday, they gave a concert with recitations, songs, piano solos and duets and a little puppet play that they found in a magazine.

The Correspondence Evangelism letters go out, on the whole, monthly. I'm in the midst of a series on the Ten Commandments, which eliminates the monthly question of "What shall I write on this month?" Just today, I received a note from one of the recipients who lives four days' journey from here, and I run into several new ones every trip. On the August trip, as we were resting near the top of a pass, one of them came down, carrying a load of farm produce, and greeted me with thanks for the letters he'd received.

Those of you who know my sister Kay will be interested to know that she has been appointed a missionary-in-waiting to Korea, against such time as work is once more possible there. She is now Director of Religious Education in Pueblo, Colorado. Mom is with her and Dad is gallivanting all over the neighboring states, speaking on Missions. Father and Mother Roberts buzz along as usual in Mifflinburg, in son-in-law Howard's church, with the possibility that he may be back from being a chaplain in the South Seas, along about next summer. We are much interested in the war as it has reached the Philippines, but, with several members of the Korea Mission there, we are likewise much concerned for their safety, as well as for those of the Philippine Mission itself. Please remember them in prayer, for anything might conceivably happen as the approaching Japanese defeat complicates life for them.

Several new missionaries have arrived here since the last—the Parkers for the Barranquilla schools, Miss Linda Buller and Miss Ruth Davis, nurses for the Sinu and Barranquilla respectively. Rumor has it that there is another nurse in the offing, but I can't vouch for that yet. That will be three of the nine nurses we ought to have, so please remember them on your prayer list, also, not to mention the men we need for the evangelistic country work.

I'm still in the receiving mood, if any of you want to send me stewardship materials—and thank those of you who have already done so. (Mailing instructions the same as for the cards. "Printed Matter—IMPRESOS." We shall probably be printing a booklet of three stewardship plays, soon. (I forgot to mention the booklet of three Bible dramatizations which was printed a few months ago.) I want to work up a series of leaflets on stewardship for church members. Which means that my Ethics and Isaiah will get shoved aside again. I wonder if I ever will get them done.

I almost left out the Bookstore. Sales for these almost—twelve months have been about 14,000 items and 8,100 pesos—about 5,000 dollars. Don't get excited about the huge amount of cash involved, however, for nobody gets rich selling evangelical literature and the Bookstore runs along the edge between black and red ink most of the time, trying to build up its stock-in-hand. However, that represents a lot of people who have been helped to a better understanding of the Christian faith and of their Bibles, so the package-wrapping and bookkeeping has been well worth while.

Which brings me back where I started, to wish you once more a very happy Christmas from all the family.

Sincerely,

Allen D. Clark.

RSVP

THE CHRISTIAN FRIENDS OF KOREA
416 Columbian Building
Washington 1, D. C.

January 20, 1944

Dear Friends of Korea:

It is a long time since I wrote you about Korea's effort to restore its independence. This interruption was caused by a number of happenings: my remarriage last summer; holidaying in Canada for three months - July, August and September; purchase of a home in St. Petersburg; much renovating of the same; and some other duties that need not be mentioned. Now it is all done and I can again apply myself to this labor of love.

I am very happy to say that my colleague for 35 years in the Severance institution in Korea, Dr. J. W. Hirst, the efficient head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology there, has settled in this city only three blocks from my home and will again become my co-worker. His address is 311 - 8th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.

No doubt you read in the papers, shortly after the conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo, President Roosevelt's statement through the Press that the independence of Korea would be restored at the end of the present war. That means that one-half of what we are striving for has been attained and for this we are indeed grateful but, after all, there is yet something further to work for. Koreans and Korea's friends want the recognition of the Powers to go one step further -- to recognize the immediate independence of Korea and take her on as a member of the group of United Nations. Should this be done, a large army of Koreans could be mobilized to fight with the allies in China, Manchuria, Korea and even Japan, and thus make it clear that they are in earnest and are willing and anxious to stand up and fight for their national freedom. They want to be free and to become an effective member of the group of free peoples that will be organized when the Great Peace comes. Is this not a worthy aim?

Such a Korean Army, organized now, placed under competent and sympathetic officers selected from either one or several of the armies of the United Nations and supplied with arms and munitions, could give very effective aid in the fight with Japan and at the same time enable an equal number of soldiers of the allied forces to be used in other fields.

The Christian Friends of Korea, working and praying for a more speedy victory and feeling that this use of Korean men would shorten the war with Japan, join the Koreans in urging that Korea be at once recognized as a member of the United Nations group ready to fight with the allied armies in any place to which they may be sent.

While thanking the distinguished heads of the three great nations -- America, China and Great Britain -- for their declaration of what the future status of Korea will be, let us do our best to assure them that Korea is worthy of being at once fully recognized as a member of the allied group and that this could be made to add greatly to the fighting force of those who are struggling to destroy the enemies of freedom and to bring in an era of peace and world fellowship such as has not heretofore been known.

To this end, the Christian Friends of Korea ask all who receive this statement to send in their names with a contribution to help meet the unavoidable expenses of the association. How much? Well, any amount from \$1.00 up will help. The largest individual contribution to date is \$500.00 -- just do the best you can, knowing it costs a great deal to carry on this work, covering both the U.S.A. and Canada. A receipt will be sent you at once and, at frequent intervals, letters will go to all members, reporting the progress of the work.

Very sincerely,

O R Avison
Secretary-Treasurer

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**THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

BOARD GENERAL LETTER NO. 87

TO THE MISSIONS

August 1, 1944

Dear Friends:

The arrival of the "M. S. Gripsholm" in early December 1943 seemed to accentuate a theme that has been woven into the pattern of this year, the "fellowship of suffering". The continuing tragic events of our world, the agonies of the spirit as the war takes an ever-increasing toll of life, the strivings toward peace, serve to deepen our sense of oneness and fellowship with all who suffer. The United Nations have started along the road that leads to a military victory. We who are Christian realize that the achieving of peace, as well as the waging of war, may entail suffering, if the Christian "task force" is true to its mission.

The Gripsholm Conference, December, 1943

The Gripsholm on its second repatriation trip brought two of our missionaries from Japan, sixty-one from China, and four from the Philippines who were China missionaries caught in the Philippines by the war. They were the first to bring us any direct word of conditions in the Philippines since December 7, 1941. Everything about the Gripsholm arrangements was on a more efficient basis than was true of the first trip. The passengers had been given a special welcome at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and at Rio de Janeiro. The Red Cross handled the plans for the New York docking and "distributing" to immediate destinations. The Board at its December meeting took official action, thanking the Red Cross for its efficient work as contact agency, and for the many courtesies shown to individual missionaries. A vote of appreciation was also extended to the Department of State for the efficient and considerate way in which the second repatriation of United States citizens from the Far East was carried out and a letter to Secretary Hull was authorized.

The conference with the repatriated missionaries was along lines similar to that held in August, 1942, including statements from representatives of each mission, a session devoted to free areas and the home church so as to help "orient" the repatriated missionaries to present

conditions, and a concluding communion service. The First Church was again the hospitable host, joining with the Presbytery of New York in tendering a reception to the missionaries. There is neither space, nor would it be wise to include here, all the valuable information and personal experiences related by these friends. The testimonies revealed individual courage, remarkable power of adjustment, and a unanimous emphasis on the continuing strength of the Christian church in each land.

In occupied areas, 17 now remain in China, and the great majority of the regular Philippine missionaries are still in the Islands, together with a number of missionaries from other fields who were caught by the war. A retired missionary, Miss Lillian A. Wells, resides in Japan.

**Jubilee Meeting of Foreign Missions Conference,
Chicago, January 3-7, 1944**

This annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference was an historic occasion marking the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. Five hundred delegates representing 82 of the 122 member boards and agencies gave visible evidence of a united Protestantism. With so many speakers coming from so many different countries, it was verily as if the world passed in review before the conference. Dr. John R. Mott and Dr. Robert E. Speer, two of the members of the original organizing group, were present and spoke with their old-time vigor and forward-looking spirit. They were made Honorary Vice-Chairmen. Dr. Speer led the devotional service each noon. The delegates showed a superior degree of diligence in attendance upon the meetings of the conference . . . The last day was given to several seminars participated in by five hundred theological students in addition to the regular delegates, the time being spent in discussion of various phases of missionary preparation . . . In the opinion of some delegates, the most significant presentations of the Conference were those of the Area Committees, (China, India, etc.), two of the most

important of which had as Chairman Presbyterian Board Secretaries. The outstanding single presentation of a functional nature was that on literature and literacy. This presentation, culminating in an address by Dr. Charles T. Leber, was of such a nature as to make the whole missionary enterprise leap forward in these two particulars. The six addresses given on this topic have been published in a 10 cent pamphlet entitled "World Needs in Literacy and Literature."

Student Planning Conference on The World Mission of the Church, Wooster, Ohio, December, 1943

From December 28, 1943 to January 3, 1944 there was held at Wooster, Ohio the continental student Planning Conference on the World Mission of the Church, in the succession of the Student Volunteer Quadrennials. War restrictions of travel limited the attendance to 600, including delegates in uniform, from Relocation Centers, and C.P.S. camps. Twenty four nations were represented in this practical demonstration of Christian community. An emphasis on "Vocation" made this a noteworthy period of decision for these student leaders.

Arthur Mosher of India made the keynote address pointing out that the frontiers of Christendom are functional not geographic. Dr. John Mackay preached the Sunday morning sermon from Jer. 1:11,13, calling attention to the fact that the turmoil of today is the upheaval of spring bringing rebirth and urging a new Biblicism, above fundamentalism or modernism, and a new Church, above divisions, to be built on faith. Dr. Phillips P. Elliott was Chairman of the Planning and Steering Committee. One of the high lights of the conference was the panel conducted by Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen in which the forty-eight foreign students who were delegates spoke of their wish for missionary co-operation in the countries from which they came. One of the impressive moments of the conference was when one young Mexican student suggested that all his foreign student colleagues on the platform stand in silence for two minutes in recognition of their appreciation to the American Church for having sent missionaries to their lands.

Return of Dr. William B. Pugh

Dr. Pugh met with the Executive Council and later spoke to the Board about his trip in behalf of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains. He closed his report with these words: "I believe that even more than has been done should be done to impress upon our chaplains that this Board is back of them in the work they are doing. One cannot tell how much seed may be sown by a Board keeping in touch with these splendid chaplains throughout the earth."

Memorial Tributes to Miss Margaret Hodge and Dr. Cleland B. McAfee

These two beloved leaders and associates have gone on to a higher and richer life with our Lord. We rejoice in their service to the church and shall keep their memory ever precious in our hearts.

We quote from the Board Minutes, the one for Miss Hodge having been prepared by Mrs. John H. Finley:

"In the death of Miss Margaret E. Hodge of Philadelphia on Friday, November 12, 1943, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and The Board of Foreign Missions have lost one who has given loyal and devoted service to them for over forty years.

"Born in 1869 of a long line of well-known Presbyterian preachers and teachers, she followed in their train with distinction, and was herself elected to the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of Philadelphia in 1899. Miss Hodge planned the Golden Jubilee of the Philadelphia Board, founded in 1870. She arranged to have the other Women's Boards which were organized not much later as participants and it was indeed a golden occasion. Women came from all parts of the United States, and missionaries from different countries of the world. Miss Hodge made it a triumphant pageant of what had been accomplished by women for Foreign Missions in fifty years. In 1923 the Woman's Board was united with the Assembly's Board, and Miss Hodge was the first woman vice-president, a position which she held till 1940.

"It is not too much to say that no Presbyterian woman in our time has been more widely known or more greatly admired and loved during her long years of faithful service, and perhaps no one, man or woman, has done more to advance the cause of Foreign Missions in the Church than Margaret Hodge. For years she was tireless in speaking, in traveling, in attending committee meetings. Her mind was acute, but never her tongue, for she was never heard to make an unkind or unchristian criticism. Her interest was keen in the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. For twenty-eight consecutive years, she served on the Board of Founders of Ginling College and was for many years its chairman. Her wide interests and sympathy included interdenominational agencies such as the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the International Missionary Council, the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, and other organizations of like nature.

"A tablet to a devoted brother of hers, who won his martyr's crown in the Boxer Uprising in China in 1900, hangs on the wall of the Board's Assembly Room. A tablet to the memory of his sister, Margaret, will hang in the hearts of all her comrades in the service of Christ in this country and round the world."

Dr. Paul Johnston, president of the Board, prepared the tribute to Dr. McAfee and presented it not only at the Board meeting but at a special public memorial service held in the First Church, New York City, on March 20, 1944:

"On February 4th, 1944, the gates of Heaven swung wide, and the King in His beauty beckoned to one who all his life had been a bearer of the Light. Friends of Cleland Boyd McAfee in America and over all the earth one by one heard the news that he had been summoned to 'go up higher' and gave thanks to God that he who had been so diligent and faithful had not been caused to wear weary on a bed of pain or inactivity. As any might pray and long for answer, the Father in mercy had 'snuffed his candle gleaming fair'. Likewise, these acquaintances, and especially his 'sons in the Spirit'—his 'boys' of the classroom and the ministry—fell to marvelling at the nine years vouchsafed him for carrying on, after the severe heart warning in 1935. He had retired as Secretary of this Board in 1936 and had become at three score years and ten 'Secretary-Emeritus'. But neither the words nor the title meant much in his vocabulary. Up and down the Church he continued to go, preaching, teaching, spreading the Light. He had a mission to fulfill, in joy and confidence. The last extended appointment was in Indianapolis last fall; his last sermon was preached in Asheville, North Carolina, on Sunday, January 23d; and he was ready for Lenten engagements in Chicago in the season just ahead.

"He had come of large-minded Christian parents. His father, Dr. John A. McAfee, was of that pioneer missionary stock which propelled him to the Missouri Valley during frontier days, there to found Park College because young people needed to be trained and the Gospel preached. This fourth son early gave evidence of his intellectual as well as spiritual capacity, for he was graduated from college at the age of seventeen. Three years at Union Seminary followed immediately, whence he carried his diploma and his desire to be a minister into ordination. His old school had him for a period of three years as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Then began, in 1901, the eminent pastorates that led two able churches, and that rose to their fairest heights in the eighteen years he spent in the classroom of McCormick Seminary.

"To the hundreds of us who sat at his feet there it was nothing less than the Providence of God that he should teach and cheer us in those formative years. It has been said that 'education is the communication of truth through the contagion of personality'. Cleland McAfee daily revealed God's truth; he was contagious with the zest of heaven. Nor was it out of keeping with this ministry that during World War I he should become the Director for the Y.M.C.A. of all its religious work overseas, with the American Expeditionary Forces.

"It is the province of such a 'Minute' as this to be, not so much a biography of the wide-ranging life of a distinguished friend, as to seek to catch the flavor of his influence and to record a little of our indebtedness. One remembers the books he wrote, and the articles he constantly published, thus heralding the truth by pen as well as persuasive voice. There were twenty-two of the former.

"One recalls his music, for his soul was full of song.

He not only played the piano well, he sang invitingly, and it is to be supposed that no working parish minister or professor ever knew the Hymnody of the Church more intelligently or more intimately. His own composition: 'Near to the Heart of God' has solaced and undergirded many a person in sorrow, perplexity or pain. One gives thanks for his gay humor. It never deserted him, but came bubbling forth upon all occasions.

"And now, Cleland McAfee has gone on ahead. Every time God lifts up one of his loyal servants to the Kingdom of higher blessedness and usefulness, the 'cloud of witnesses' who stand to encourage us to run our race with patience and fidelity becomes more real and true. The members of the Board join in sympathy with the devoted wife of the years, Mrs. Harriet Brown McAfee—who in her own right has served so effectively—with the daughters of whom he was so proud, Ruth, Katharine, and Mildred, and with their families."

A Mission to the United States

Inaugurating a series of visits from representatives of the younger churches, four ambassadors of good will toured the United States last fall to bring the greetings of the churches of Mexico and Colombia. Their purpose was to establish in a more realistic way the fellowship of understanding which should exist among the Presbyterian Churches of this hemisphere, offering their witness of the power of Christ in their country as well as sharing the problems which confront the advance of the evangelical movement there. The team was composed of Mrs. Eleazer Z. Perez, President of the National Presbyterian Association of Sunday Schools, and wife of the pastor of the Divino Salvador Church in Mexico City; Rev. Manuel Escorcia, pastor of the Central Church in Barranquilla, Colombia, principal of the Barranquilla Boy's School and a delegate from that country to the International Missionary Conference in Madras; Miss Guillermina Morales, outstanding leader in the Progressive Movement of the evangelical church in Mexico, and deaconess in the San Salvador Church in Mexico City; and Mr. Alfonso Lloreda, a graduate of the Colegio Americano in Bogota, and representative of the Christian Youth of Latin America. Although Miss Morales was forced to return to her homeland because of health, the others carried a heavy schedule, meeting representatives of hundreds of churches in the United States besides making valuable contributions to civic and interdenominational agencies. From every part of the country come testimonies from pastors and lay leaders as to the rich spiritual privilege their messages have brought, both in their individual contacts and in their public presentations. Members of the team, also, were enthusiastic about the worth of this effort as they established in a new way a confidence in the people of the churches in this country which will give new hope as they return to their tasks,

of the oneness of Christians of all lands to pursue their common mission.

Reinforcement List for 1944-45

The Board at its meeting on February 21, 1944 VOTED to approve the following allocation of the sixty places which had already been approved within the Reinforcement List for 1944-45:

BRAZIL	4
2 evangelistic couples	
CHILE	3
Matron for Escuela Popular	
1 evangelistic couple	
CHINA	12
3 evangelistic couples	
1 couple, preferably ordained, for industrial evangelism	
2 evangelistic women	
1 educational man, married or single	
1 educational woman	
CHOSEN	—
COLOMBIA	3
1 agricultural couple for educational work	
1 nurse	
GUATEMALA	2
1 evangelistic couple for work among Indians	
INDIA	6
2 nurses for Western India	
nurse for the Punjab	
evangelistic woman for Western India	
evangelistic couple for the Punjab	
IRAN	5
1 medical couple	
1 evangelistic couple	
1 nurse	
JAPAN	—
MEXICO	6
3 evangelistic couples for work among Indians	
PHILIPPINES	—
SYRIA	6
2 educational women	
2 evangelistic couples	
THAILAND	—
VENEZUELA	1
1 educational woman	
WEST AFRICA	6
Unassigned	6

60

Changes will be made as may be necessary in actual assignments, but they will be within the total of sixty.

In this connection the Department of Missionary Personnel reports that for the first time since 1927, the record of the year just closed 1943-44, shows a net *gain* in the missionary force instead of a loss. The gain is 25. It is encouraging to note that since April, 1943, 71 furloughed and new missionaries have reached their fields or are en route.

Missionary Children—Uniting with a Presbyterian Church

Missionary parents are urged to arrange for their sons and daughters coming to the U. S. to unite with some

local Presbyterian church upon their arrival here. A number of cases recently have come to our attention where embarrassment resulted because missionary sons and daughters had not affiliated with a church of our denomination and through this omission could not be taken under care of presbytery or could not receive student aid grants.

Nationals coming to or returning from the United States

Members of the missions are asked to inform the Board when nationals of the various countries come to this country for study so that an effort can be made to keep in touch with them. This is especially true in the case of Latin American students coming on government scholarships.

The missions also are asked to report to the Board on nationals especially holders of Board scholarships, who have returned to their own countries, as to their impressions of the institutions they attended and how they are fitting into the ongoing field program.

Wording of Board's Charter

Sometime ago a suggestion was received from the Central Brazil Mission that a change be made in the Foreign Board's charter, so that the words "among the unevangelized or pagan nations" might be eliminated. Inasmuch as this required the approval of the General Assembly and the New York State Assembly, the processes were initiated. The General Assembly of 1943 gave its approval and with the good offices of Mr. Ledyard Cogswell, a member of the Board from Albany, the final step was taken by the State Assembly. The charter now reads: "for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions outside the continental area of the United States of America and the general diffusion of Christianity".

Deputations and Field Emphases

A "spiritual emphasis" and administrative deputation to Brazil, and Chile, in mid-winter included Dr. W. Sherman Skinner, pastor of the First Church of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and president of the Board of Pensions, Dr. L. K. Anderson, secretary for Latin America, and Mr. Daniel Pattison, assistant-treasurer. The Board received reports from the Missions, Brazil in particular, expressing deep appreciation for the help and inspiration derived from the visit. The Spiritual Emphasis Committee of the Board conscious of the importance of their task, plan to move on to further avenues of service. Dr. Skinner in speaking to the Board of his experiences closed with these words:

"One comes out of Latin America with the feeling

Universal Week of Prayer, 1945

A copy of the call to observe the Universal Week of Prayer sponsored by the World's Evangelical Alliance will reach you through other channels. The invitation to observe such a period has gone out to Christians in all lands for 98 years in unbroken succession. The date is Sunday, January 7th, to Sunday, January 14th, 1945.

The suggested topics are:

January 7—Romans 1:16, I Thess. 1:5, II Cor. 4:5.

January 8—The Church in Conflict

January 9—The Church and National Problems

January 10—The Church and World Problems

January 11—The Church and Family Life

January 12—The Church Universal—Its Message for Today

January 13—The Church and the Jewish World

Missionary Education Materials

The study book for 1943-44 "For All of Life" by Dr. and Mrs. William H. Wiser of India, has outsold any previous book published by the Missionary Education Movement.

For 1944-45 the theme for Foreign Missions is "South-east Asia", with an optional theme "The Christian Mission Today and Tomorrow". The study books for adults and older young people are: "Unfolding Drama in Southeast Asia" by Basil Mathews, "West of the Date Line" by Constance M. Hallock, "East Indies Discoveries" by Henry P. Van Dusen (7 chapters taken from "For the Healing of the Nations"), "The Christian Mission in our Day" by Luman J. Shafer, and "Do You Want a Christian World?" by Willis Lamott.

In addition, our Board has prepared a separate study and reading booklet on our own work entitled "We Would be Building".

In 1945-46 the theme will be Africa, and in 1946-47, India.

"Fellowship Missions" 1944

Continuing the plan for "fellowship missions" of Nationals as ambassadors of good will, the Board expects an India "team" and a Near East "team" to visit the churches this fall and winter. These are strategic areas both politically and in the life of the church, and we prayerfully look for a real increase in mutual understanding and fellowship as a result of these visitations.

"Korea and Thailand Conferences"

Following the China Planning Conference of last March, which was the first of a series on the occupied areas, a conference on Korea will be held in September and on Thailand in October. These are consultative and are designed to carry forward the discussion by Board and missionaries of the problems and questions which need further elaboration in preparation for the post-war period.

The Administrative Committee

You will be interested to learn that the Board has recently constituted an Administrative Committee, com-

posed of seven members of the Executive staff. As you already know, the administrative work of the Board and its various departments is conducted and supervised through the Executive Council and the several Departmental Councils. The design of the new arrangement is in no sense to do away with the above provision but rather to strengthen it and to make it more direct and effective. The Administrative Committee is to have the executive direction of the work of the Executive Council and will have oversight of the work of each departmental council. It will give time to thinking through general policies, plans and programs for the advancement of the Board's work and will present these to the Board through the Executive Council. Its chairman will have special duties as follows:

He shall be ex officio chairman of the Executive Council

He shall preside at all meetings of the Administrative Committee

He shall represent the Administrative Committee and Executive Council at the regular meetings of the Policy and Methods Committee

He shall be responsible for the clearance of correspondence addressed to the Board of Foreign Missions as such, in which representations are made to the Board or inquiries regarding the Board's work or policies.

He shall normally represent the Board at general denominational and interdenominational gatherings at which the Board is expected to be represented in an administrative capacity.

At the Board's annual meeting in June, Dr. Leber was elected Chairman of the Administrative Committee and Dr. Hooper Vice Chairman.

Board Objectives for 1944-45

For the first time the Board has prepared a statement to the church on objectives for the year. This is not intended simply for the churches in America or for the missions, but for all groups at home and overseas with which we are in association. It has already had wide circulation and has been hailed with enthusiasm by other denominations as well as our own. It stresses the primary spiritual objective; the strategic objectives for the year in certain field and functional emphases; objectives in missionary personnel; objectives in the home church co-operative effort; and post-war long-range objectives. It is hoped that the Foreign Missions Conference will issue a similar statement another year, to bring together the objectives of the whole world mission enterprise in its interdenominational aims and emphases.

The statement accompanies this letter, and you are urged to share it, through translation, with your national colleagues, with the national churches and with other groups. It is a document for study as well as for reading, and may well be used at station and mission meetings, as well as other gatherings. In this way we shall all unite this year in prayer and effort for the same specific goals.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

that here is a continent coming to life, waking up, and vast territories are just in the youth of their life. Will the living Christ be in the foundations of these countries as they are being built now? We pray God that with a continent opening we may not fail to do everything we can to see that the living Christ is in the beginnings of history now being made."

Another deputation has been giving special consideration to the needs of *Indians in Latin America*.

An action of the India Council confirmed by the Board gave general approval to participation in the plans to make *Vellore Medical College for Women* a joint Union College for Men and Women. It will be the coeducational, union Christian institution in India for higher medical education. The Board recorded its intention to support such a college through appropriation of funds and participation in the management.

The Board VOTED to approve a proposal to raise a *Recognition Fund in honor of Dr. Sam Higginbottom* in the light of his retirement on his seventieth birthday, October 27, 1944, the Fund to be used for the approved property needs of Allahabad Agricultural Institute in the amount of \$154,600.

Plans are under way to make the Allahabad Agricultural Institute a union enterprise; a number of Boards have indicated their interest and are corresponding with their Missions on the field regarding active cooperation. The proposed expansion of the Institute, if the participation of other Boards can be secured, would continue the present departments of dairying, crops and soils, animal husbandry, agricultural engineering, horticulture, home economics and agricultural economics, and add rural sociology, increased extension work in rural areas and possibly rural ministerial training.

A *China Planning Conference* was held on March 2nd and 3rd. This was a consultative, not an administrative conference, in which a small group of representative missionaries met to consider general policies looking to the future. The topics discussed included the importance of cooperative planning, of a study of education both college and middle school levels, areas of unusual opportunity and need for strategy, the church-centric character of the program, the question of personnel, the process of reentry into occupied territory.

The future of work in *Europe* has been given special consideration. The Foreign Missions Conference has formed a consultative Committee on Relationships and Responsibilities in Europe, on which our Board has representatives. The General Assembly of 1943 specifically asked the Foreign Board to restudy its traditional policy of refraining from any direct missionary activity on the European Continent. Various groups are in the process of studying the matter and it is likely that representatives will be sent to Europe to explore the situation. Meantime, Presbyterian responsibility for relief needs in Europe is being met through the War-time Service Fund.

War Losses of Missionaries— Personal and Household

The Board gave consideration to the question of missionary losses of personal and household effects caused by the war and requested its missionaries to submit the full list of their losses at replacement costs as soon as all facts can be known. The Board recognizes these losses as very real but does not feel that it can meet the full replacement costs. The Board VOTED to cover as much as possible of these losses on the following basis:

The Board will grant in full \$500 of losses for single missionaries, or \$1,000, of losses for married couples, and

Fifty per cent of the balance of the losses up to a total grant by the Board of \$1,000 to single missionaries or \$2,000 to married couples,

For each missionary child living on the field, a married couple's maximum may be increased by \$100 up to a total of \$300 per family.

Any special gifts received toward these losses shall be taken into consideration; also any funds received from sales just prior to leaving the field.

As a supplementary action, in order to assist missionaries who have found it necessary to expend considerable funds for furnishing homes in the United States, the Board VOTED:

1. To advance to missionaries who have retired or are receiving an adjusted salary prior to retirement, the maximum compensation available under the above mentioned action of the Board.

2. To all other missionaries involved, to make advances up to \$750 for a married couple and \$400 for a single missionary.

It is understood that such payment will be made only upon the request of the missionary concerned and will be considered as an advance against the final settlement which will of necessity have to await the end of the war.

In making these advances, the Board will take into consideration gifts received toward replacement and all amounts that have been received by the missionary from sales on the field which amounts, if any, shall be deducted from the total now to be advanced. If at the close of the war and the return of the missionaries to the field, sales are made of the effects of retired missionaries who, in accord with provision No. 1, will receive as advances the total to which they are entitled under Board action No. 43-759, it is the understanding that such funds will be returned to the Board up to the amount now advanced. In the case of active missionaries who are now receiving but a proportionate advance, the understanding is that, when the final settlement is made, return will be made of amounts received as gifts and sales up to the total amount they have received from the Board under action No. 43-759.

Youth Work Developments

The year 1943-1944 saw the emergence of the long heralded "*Westminster Fellowship*" program for Presby-

terian young people. Adopted a year previous as their official family name, it has now become an organizational scheme and a body of program materials, with a national youth organization in prospect. For the church locally the "Westminster Fellowship Council" offers an integrative link between the Sunday-schools, societies, and other organizations for young people twelve to twenty-three years of age. A more comprehensive and effective program of Christian growth is envisaged in the provision of manuals on Faith and Life, Christian Stewardship, Christian Fellowship, and Christian Outreach.

The Presbyterian program for youth is *one program*, of which the youth work of the Mission Boards is an integral part. During the year progress has been made, with mission board cooperation, in the development of a *new Sunday school curriculum* which awaits only an easing of the paper shortage for its issuance. It will serve all ages through twenty-three and will present the Christian mission much more effectively than the very commendable Westminster Departmental Graded curriculum now in use.

The summer of 1943 saw the launching of the first *Presbyterian Youth Caravans*—teams of four young people and one young adult visiting selected churches a week at a time to share ideas and inspiration.

Presbyterian Work Conferences for young people were also launched in the summer of 1943. Being inter-racial in character and dedicated to putting Christianity to work in practical ways—"getting Christianity into the muscles"—these had unusual missionary significance. An increase in the number of these projects, in interest and in attendance, is anticipated for the summer of 1944.

Junior High developments take on new significance as the draft and employment reach down into the upper high school level with disruptive effect. The fifty Junior High summer camps accredited by the Board of Christian Education in 1942 grew to seventy-five in 1943 and bids fair to reach well over a hundred this coming summer.

Youth giving, both in terms of churches adopting the Youth Budget Plan and of benevolence money received from youth sources, is on the increase. Over 1800 churches now operate the Youth Budget Plan, an increase of about 12% over the previous year.

The Christmas offering given by the Sunday-schools amounted to \$21,957. It is expected the Easter offering will at least equal this amount. The fields of work or types that have benefited by these gifts are: China, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, India, Iran, Syria, the World's Student Christian Federation, World Literacy and Christian Literature, scholarships for Christian nationals.

Correspondence, and acknowledgment of Gifts

In these days when many letters have been lost, it is doubly important to use as safe and speedy a method as

possible for the sending of mail. Missionaries are reminded that at least twice a year letters intended for supporters and for promotional uses should be sent through the regular channels. Not infrequently we hear that gifts from the churches or friends at home to the missionaries have never been acknowledged. The times may be blamed for this, but your attention is called to it. We are not failing to remind the home churches of their responsibility in a two-way relationship.

Christian Medical Council

The many friends of Dr. Douglas Forman of India will be interested to know that last fall he joined Dr. E. H. Hume in the Christian Medical Council located at 156 5th Ave. This is the *interdenominational* office for medical strategy and implementation. The work of this office is expanding and advancing in its usefulness for a large number of foreign boards in the United States and Canada. Dr. Forman brings to it a rare background of work in India and special training and experience since then in Public Health and Psychiatry.

Staff Changes

Dr. W. J. K. Clothier, who has given such constructive help to the Medical Department since 1941, when he was called in during Dr. Dodd's illness, has been elected Associate Medical Secretary. This will continue and enlarge his medical services here and also make possible his return to Africa a few years hence, when certain family situations permit.

In addition to sharing the general work of the department, including "peak" times such as the Gripsholm arrivals, there are certain distinctive contributions which he can make over and beyond what could otherwise be done, such as sharing in a special survey of Indian work in Latin America. Another special job is the more systematic and intensive care of our clerical staff of about 100. Hereafter new additions to the clerical staff will have preliminary physical exams similar to missionary candidates. Still another extension of work, which we plan, is more cultivation of medical recruits, both doctors and nurses, for building up the post war medical force. This involves more travel than would otherwise be possible.

The regular health work has been divided between the two doctors, so that Dr. Dodd has the Asiatic fields and Guatemala, which he visited in 1940, and Dr. Clothier has his own field of the West Africa Mission and Latin America, many parts of which he has visited on two trips. The second Gripsholm people are also divided on the basis of the original respective New York City examinations.

The Board has elected *Miss Ruth Ure* S.T.B. of the Punjab Mission to fill the position of a second woman secretary in the Foreign Department, beginning April 1, 1944. Miss Ure is a graduate of Wilson College and also

attended Biblical Seminary. She went to India in 1929 and engaged in both educational and district work in the Punjab. In 1941 she was called to the National Christian Council of India, where she served as secretary for literacy, literature and home and family life departments.

She comes to the Board with the expectation that her duties will be "functional" in such phases of work as the above and that her responsibilities in these relate to all fields under the Board.

At the June meeting of the Board *Miss Jane Williams* was elected Assistant Secretary in the Young People's Division to succeed Mrs. Jean Harbison, who resigned in the summer of 1943. Miss Williams begins her work September 1st. She is a graduate of Wayne University, Detroit and has been president of Detroit Youth of Presbytery and an Age Group Secretary of the Presbyterian Society. For the last two years she has been Associate Director of Religious Education in Westminster Church, Detroit.

Approaching Retirement of Miss Gertrude Schultz and Miss Irene Sheppard

Though Miss Schultz does not retire officially until September, 1945, she has been granted a year's leave of absence from September, 1944 for health reasons. An appropriate recognition of her more than thirty years of service to the cause of World Missions will be included in a later letter. Her many friends will be interested to know that she expects to spend next winter in Florida. She may always be reached through the Board offices.

The Board has transferred Miss Margaret Shannon beginning September 1, from the position of woman Secretary in the Eastern Area to take over Miss Schultz's responsibilities in woman's work for the whole country as Acting Secretary.

Miss Irene Sheppard retires September 13th after 19 years of devoted service in the Foreign Department. The Board will take suitable action in the fall, which will be reported to the Missions. Miss Sheppard plans to continue to live in New York City.

Death of Mr. B. Carter Millikin

Mr. Millikin, member of the Board, died suddenly on June 19th following an operation. He was a Secretary of the Board from 1914 to 1922 and visited some of the Missions in the Far East during that period. He had been a Board member since 1935 and had served as Chairman of the Home Base Committee, giving generously of time and strength.

June Conference for New Missionaries

The forty-sixth Outgoing Missionary Conference was held from June 6th to 12th, with forty-three new mission-

aries in attendance. This was the largest number in more than a decade and was climaxed by an impressive commissioning service at the annual meeting of the Board on Monday afternoon, June 12th.

The appointees who attended the conference were scattering to India, Syria, Africa, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Chile and Chinese Language School in a few weeks. This gave a note of special significance to this conference which began on the long anticipated invasion day in Northern Europe.

In view of the coincidence of dates, it was not surprising that constant reference was made to the opening of a new second front on the part of the church through its missionary forces as the military second front was being opened on the coast of Normandy. Dr. Samuel Zwemer sounded the key note of the conference with a ringing challenge to evangelistic service. Dr. Zwemer was followed by Dr. Bonnell who devoted a memorable hour to a discussion of the missionary as a personal counselor. The first afternoon's program was completed by a most helpful presentation by Dr. Daniel J. Fleming who spoke on the intellectual life of the missionary.

The program continued along the regular pattern of introducing the new missionaries to the different departments of the Board. Bishop Y. Y. Tsu of China and Dr. Yahya Armajani were most helpful in their presentation of the point of view of the national Christian.

The Presbyterian Social Union of New York City entertained the conference with a reception on one evening at which the new missionaries provided the program of music and three brief addresses on why the particular young people felt moved to go overseas as missionaries during these trying days. Sunday morning the group shared in a memorable Communion service at the historic Lafayette Avenue Church of Brooklyn and that afternoon participated in a special youth rally for Presbyterian young people of the metropolitan area—held this year at Hollis, L. I. That evening the new missionaries had been given speaking assignments in metropolitan churches.

The group of new missionaries this year was unusual in that in addition to its size it included a much higher proportion of ordained clergymen than for many years. This is partly explained by the fact that there were no doctors and only one man educational missionary, due to the prior claims of selective service.

The General Assembly

The 156th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. was held in Chicago, beginning Thursday, May 25th, with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin. The Fourth Church was host to the Assembly, with the Hotel Stevens as meeting place for many occasions. The new moderator was elected on the first afternoon, Dr. Roy Ewing Vale, pastor of Tabernacle Church, Indianapolis. He appointed Dr. George Emerson Barnes, pastor of Overbrook Church,

Philadelphia, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions. The entire group of Board members whose terms expired were reelected to form the Class of 1947:

Mrs. Edwards L. Cleveland
Mr. Ledyard Cogswell, Jr.
George B. Cressey, PH. D.
Rev. Phillips P. Elliott, D.D.
Mrs. Daniel J. Fleming
Rev. Wm. Hiram Foulkes,
D.D., LL.D.
Miss Eleanor M. Greacen

Rev. F. Paul McConkey, D.D.
Mr. B. Carter Millikin, C.L.U.
Mrs. Albert G. Parker, Jr.
Mrs. Vincent T. Shipley
Rev. George Taylor, Jr., D.D.
Mr. Ray Vance
Mrs. Leo J. Vogt

The Assembly was reported to the Board with the following comments:

Dr. Leber spoke particularly of a meeting of representatives of the Foreign Board with the "National staff", which is composed of Synod and Presbytery executives and Chairmen of committees on National Missions, and secretaries of the Board of National Missions. This meeting was held at the request of the National staff, in order that they might have a greater knowledge of the work and plans of the Foreign Board. It was the first such joint gathering. The Foreign Board prayer meeting under the leadership of Dr. Wysham made a deep impression and the tea which followed in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sellers gave opportunity for delightful fellowship. One of the outstanding events was the welcome given to Dr. John L. Goheen as the new president of Allahabad Agricultural Institute. About one hundred guests were invited to a luncheon for Dr. Goheen. Mr. A. T. Mosher gave an unusually fine address on the place of the Institute in the post-war program in India. A new and significant venture was a Foreign Board luncheon with the Negro Commissioners to the General Assembly, at which time some of the problems of racial work were faced frankly and freely discussed. This was a stimulating occasion and the Negro Commissioners asked that it become an annual occasion. Another outstanding event was the Foreign Board Popular Meeting when three Nationals, Dr. Yahya Armajani of Iran, Surjit Singh of India and Bishop Y. Y. Chen of China, were the speakers. Each of these speakers in his own way made a noteworthy contribution to international understanding.

Dr. Hooper, in speaking on working with the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, said that this was one of the greatest privileges at an Assembly. A fine balance has to be struck between getting before them the essential facts to deal with and at the same time permitting the committee to do its own work. He was constantly surprised and pleased every time he had worked with this Standing Committee, at the wisdom and understanding these members have of the work of the Board and the central facts and objectives of the Board. It was interesting also to have the committee members speak on Sunday of the Foreign Board Report as one of the best reports they had ever read and they felt that the Board should use it as publicity. Philip Lee, pastor of the Chinese Church in Los Angeles, made an earnest plea

that the Board begin to think of appointing American citizens without regard to their race or color. At the close of the report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, the Moderator said that two things particularly impressed him, the fact that the Board had at last appointed more missionaries than it had lost during the year; and the great post-war plans being made. At the final session of the Assembly, Dr. L. K. Anderson and Dr. Henry Little spoke to the report of the Standing Committee.

Miss Schultz, speaking on the Women's Meetings, said that this was the first time the women's meetings had been directed by the National Council of Women's Organizations. Heretofore the meetings have been planned by the Three Boards. The theme was "Fellows of Christ in action in our high calling in Christ Jesus." At one of the meetings Mrs. E. M. Smith of China, representing the older missionaries, and Miss Margaret Flory, representing the new missionaries, gave most interesting talks. For the first time an evening meeting was held in order to bring in the business and professional women. The theme was "Day Laborers in Christ". About seventeen hundred women were reached in the Saturday conference.

Dr. Johnston, in summing up, said that he felt that this was not a great Assembly but it was a good Assembly, with great diligence on the part of the Commissioners, who came to everything from 7:15 A. M. to midnight. The work of the Foreign Board met with approval and encouragement. One of the finest addresses of the Assembly was that by Dr. Walter Judd. The Detroit Presbytery overtured the Assembly with regard to the return of Board members after serving six years and the Chicago Assembly voted to permit one half of any such retiring class to be re-elected without the operation of the intervening one year rule. Since it was felt by many that the Boards had suffered severe losses in the operation of the rule requiring members to retire at seventy, the Assembly reconsidered this matter and voted with very few dissenting votes that a maximum of 10% of the total constituency in any one year might be composed of members seventy years of age or over. This gives the Foreign Board a margin of three or four persons in any one year.

World Day of Prayer, 1945

The date of the World Day of Prayer is Friday, February 16, 1945. The theme is I Peter 2:9 and the material has been prepared by four writers in behalf of the World Day of Prayer Central Committee for England, Wales, and Ireland.

We close this letter with a personal greeting to each one, thanking God for every remembrance of you, and uniting our prayers with yours in "one great fellowship".

Sincerely yours,

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

**THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

June 15, 1944

To the Missionaries on Furlough
from Korea

Dear Friends:

Following our letter of May 3, 1944, we now wish to report that the Board at its meeting on May 15, 1944, set the dates for the Korea Consultative Conference for September 20, 21 and 22, 1944 and in a subsequent action voted to invite the following missionaries to be the representatives to attend this Conference:

Rev. Edward Adams	Miss Olga C. Johnson
Dr. John D. Bigger	Dr. E. Wade Koons
Dr. William N. Blair	Dr. Henry W. Lampe
Rev. Archibald Campbell	Mr. Dexter N. Lutz
Dr. Charles A. Clark	Mrs. Frederick S. Miller
Rev. Roscoe C. Coen	Rev. Charles L. Phillips
Dr. Archibald G. Fletcher	Dr. Harry A. Rhodes
Mr. John F. Genso	Miss Blanche I. Stevens
Rev. Harold H. Henderson	Dr. Horace H. Underwood
Dr. George H. Winn	

We are in the process of preparing the agenda for the Conference and as soon as we have a tentative program ready we shall send each of you a copy. The general plan for the Conference is that certain individuals among those invited to be present will be asked to present papers on definite major topics. Each of these persons will be responsible for securing data both by research and by correspondence. We hope that these presentations will be made after such thorough study and research. The net result should be a body of material which will be of invaluable assistance to us in understanding the Korea situation and in making decisions which will necessarily need to be made before any missionaries return to the field. I am sure that all of us feel the need for a study initiated and carried through by our own Presbyterian group, which will be in addition to whatever studies may be carried forward by the interdenominational committees.

With continued appreciation of your patience and faith as you wait for the day of return, I am,

Yours sincerely,

J. L. Hooper

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

APPROPRIATION LETTER 1944-45
BOARD GENERAL LETTER
No. 86

June 7, 1944

To the Missions:

DEAR FRIENDS:

This appropriation letter comes to you at a time when there is deep concern for the Christian cause in every land. It is the third such letter sent out since the beginning of the present world war. We hope you may give it earnest study and that you may find in it the response of the Board to the challenge of the hour and the answer of the Board and Church to the call for funds to meet the needs of the hour, insofar as funds may serve in such a time as this. We rejoice that so many of the Missions have been able to carry on and even to expand, in some cases. The Board has been able to meet some emergency requests by the use of funds transferred from fields still closed on account of the war. We are sure the Christian forces in these closed areas would be glad, if they could know, that the funds have been made available for your use in meeting pressing needs and in the expansion of your work. We are sure, also, that you join with us in the hope and prayer that those closed fields may soon be open again so that we may share with our Christian friends there in a common task, which is so far from being finished. As you study this letter, we hope that you will read it along with the Wartime Statement of Objectives being sent to you and to the ministers of the churches in the United States. That statement is an effort to present to the Church its opportunity to help in some of the things you are doing and to see that the budget represents vital, creative activities which have to do with folks now at work and needing the things which the churches themselves can give.

Financial Report for the Year 1943-1944

The financial report for 1943-1944 shows both increased receipts and increased expenditures over the year previous and over the estimates for 1943-1944. As you will note, the increased receipts have come, largely, from living donors and these total \$2,438,144.72, which represents an increase of \$197,294.78, or about 9% over the year 1942-1943. A notable contribution has been the \$145,000.00 allocated by the War-Time Service Commission to the Foreign Board to cover excess costs due to war conditions.

The increase in receipts, as indicated in the report, plus substantial savings, effected largely by the temporary employment of many missionaries in other related tasks, made it possible for the Boards: (1) To meet all regular budget expenditures, (2) To care for increased costs, due to war conditions, (3) To care for some much needed property items, (4) To set aside \$49,433.16 for post-war needs.

Budget for Year 1944-1945

In October, 1943, the Foreign Board joined with the three other Boards of the Church in presenting to the General Council a benevolence budget for 1944-1945, calling for increased gifts from the churches of approximately 22% over what they gave in 1942-1943. At that time, it was hoped that the gifts for 1943-1944 would be approximately 10% above 1942-1943 (which they proved to be). The General Council accepted the optimism of the Boards and adopted a benevolence budget for the Church, as a whole, for 1944-1945, which called for this substantial increase in contributions from living donors.

As the Foreign Board reviewed the askings of the Missions, it was evident that there was need for a bit of daring, on the part of the Board. It, therefore, adopted the budget, calling for a still greater increase. In taking this step, the Board took the following action:

"The Board gave consideration to the Budget for 1944-1945 as presented by the Executive Council, and as reviewed by the Finance Committee in its report given in Board Action No. 44-100. In view of the present needs of the fields as indicated by the reports and requests from the Missions, the Board voted to approve the

Budget as submitted and as calling for the possible use of some \$150,000.00 from invested funds." (Board Action No. 44-14—April 17, 1944)

The following tables give the complete details of receipts and disbursements for the past two years and the Budget which has been adopted for the year 1944-1945.

TABLE I

RECEIPTS	<i>Actual Receipts 1942-43</i>	<i>Actual Receipts 1943-44</i>	<i>Estimated Receipts 1944-45</i>	
From Living Sources				
Churches	\$1,137,045.63	\$1,254,702.90	\$1,398,224.98	
Sunday Schools	57,527.10	72,340.71	70,741.08	
Youth Budget	21,219.93	28,898.58	26,094.14	
W. & Y.P.O.	818,038.07	844,237.91	945,000.00	
Individuals	83,165.72	95,297.23	102,274.46	
Special Objects	123,853.49	142,667.39	150,000.00	
Total from Living Sources	\$2,240,849.94	\$2,438,144.72	\$2,692,334.66	
From Non-Living Sources				
Interest	\$ 405,475.74	\$ 351,776.70	\$ 400,000.00	
Annuities	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Centennial Fund	30,750.00	25,200.00	19,650.00	
Miscellaneous	59,259.06	12,586.32		
Special Appropriations				
Special Legacies	906.88	4,776.47		
Released Annuities		564.03		
Released Invested Funds		11,540.77		
Total Non-Living Sources	\$ 546,391.68	\$ 456,444.29	\$ 469,650.00	
War-Time Service Commission	75,925.96	145,000.00	*200,000.00	
Surplus from Prior Year	11,469.97			
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$2,874,637.55	\$3,039,589.01	\$3,361,984.66	
* Repatriation travel \$50,000.00				
Add'l cost of travel 75,000.00				
National Workers (Add'l a/c War) 75,000.00				
DISBURSEMENTS				
Missionary Maintenance	\$1,548,632.54	\$1,495,296.30	\$1,637,746.41	
Less Estimated Adjustments	128,307.92	91,837.06	427,499.00	
	\$1,420,324.62	\$1,403,459.24	\$1,210,247.41	
Missionaries—H.C.L. ....	.....*	.....*	236,881.41
Additional Travel Costs .....	.....*	.....*	135,072.50
Repatriation Travel	86,236.68	.....*	50,000.00
New Missionaries	38,469.32	96,321.29	90,000.00	
Classes V to X—Regular	417,015.04	508,672.19	472,128.98	
" " " " —(National Workers				
Add'l A/CWar)				110,140.00
" " " " —Travel Christian Na-				
tionals		3,000.00	6,000.00	
" " " " —Work in Portugal			1,500.00	
" " " " —Andean Highlands ...		8,200.00	25,000.00	

	Actual Disbursements 1942-43	Actual Disbursements 1943-44	Budget 1944-45
Classes V to X—New Work Yunnan...			\$ 12,000.00
" " "—Literature & Literacy..			12,000.00
" " "—Home & Family Life ..			3,000.00
" " "—Visual & Audio Evan- gelization and Educa- tion			6,000.00
" " "—Scholarships in U.S. and on the Field			20,000.00
Cables	\$ 1,839.81	\$ 1,225.27	2,000.00
Pension Premiums	129,489.69	139,359.84	140,000.00
Pension Supplements	69,049.58	71,360.07	72,000.00
Honorably Retired	18,583.00	16,119.76	16,500.00
Orphans	13,337.11	11,483.48	13,000.00
Wooster Homes	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Furlough Medical & Health Travel ...	31,531.35	38,806.75	35,000.00
Furlough Study & Relief	5,206.28	5,155.64	10,000.00
Christian World Convocation	1,235.00		
Cooperative Work	26,730.40	40,447.60	46,858.00
Purchasing & Shipping	12,426.43	13,459.10	13,500.00
Administration & Promotion	423,327.24	435,317.41	480,682.00
Annual Report	3,186.86	2,658.02	3,000.00
General Council	54,771.95	54,770.89	69,000.00
Interest on Borrowed Funds			1,000.00
Retiring Allowances	10,512.35	9,805.75	9,820.00
Travel to Foreign Fields	3,000.00	7,862.71	5,000.00
Conference Regarding Occupied Fields Brochure		1,257.67 3,500.00	3,000.00
	<u>\$2,767,272.71</u>	<u>\$2,873,242.68</u>	<u>\$3,310,330.30</u>
Priorities—Reallocated Gifts	26,733.58		
Priorities—General Funds	82,000.00		
Re-outfit, etc.	13,570.50	8,356.68	
Colombia Deficits, etc.	15,424.42		
Miscellaneous	7,091.06	25,889.10	
Special Objects	123,853.49	142,667.39	150,000.00
Venezuela School Project		35,000.00	
Progressive Movement—Mexico		20,000.00	
Accounts Payable—Occupied Fields ...		25,000.00	75,000.00
Re-occupation of occupied Fields		24,433.16	125,566.84
Vellore College—India		10,000.00	
Chile Centennial		25,000.00	
	<u>\$3,035,945.76</u>	<u>\$3,189,589.01</u>	<u>\$3,660,897.14</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ...	\$3,035,945.76	\$3,189,589.01	\$3,660,897.14
LESS: TOTAL RECEIPTS....	2,874,637.55	3,039,589.01	3,361,984.66
OPERATING DEFICIT	<u>\$ 161,308.21</u>	<u>\$ 150,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 298,912.48</u>
Less: Transferred from			
General Funds—Legacy			
Stabilization Fund	161,308.21	150,000.00	150,000.00
ESTIMATED DEFICIT	<u>161,308.21</u>	<u>150,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 148,912.48</u>

* These expenditures are included in above figure for Missionary Maintenance.

TABLE II

MISSIONARY MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS —1944-45

	Field Salary	Furlough Salary	C/Allow.	Rent	Language	Misc.	Travel	Furlough Rent	Total
Central Brazil	\$ 31,936.00	\$ 15,617.50	\$ 13,728.00	\$ 3,310.15	\$ 500.00	\$1,400.00	\$ 27,375.00		\$ 93,866.65
Chile	24,502.00	2,300.00	5,726.00	5,976.70	500.00		7,350.00		46,354.70
East China	3,900.00	34,023.00	3,958.00	1,650.00	4,800.00		5,250.00		53,581.00
Hainan		14,100.00	2,880.00				4,125.00		21,105.00
Hunan	37,450.00	21,175.00	8,520.00	300.00	750.00	2,350.00	19,650.00		90,195.00
Kiangnan	3,150.00	9,508.00	2,424.00				3,000.00		18,082.00
North China	11,187.50	16,350.00	5,652.00				9,000.00		42,189.50
Shantung	9,870.00	36,528.00	14,202.00				5,625.00		66,225.00
South China	1,110.00	14,458.00	4,174.00				750.00		20,492.00
West China	119,160.00	24,348.00	15,816.00	2,500.00	2,850.00		52,200.00		216,874.00
Chosen		23,584.76	7,356.00						30,940.76
Colombia	45,067.00	2,365.00	6,904.00	9,343.00	2,400.00		2,800.00		68,879.00
Guatemala	27,415.00	2,695.00	5,164.00	2,400.00	900.00		1,750.00		40,324.00
India Council	5,751.00	3,630.00	822.00	840.00			4,200.00		15,243.00
North India	57,293.50	22,247.50	13,408.00		200.00		41,300.00		134,449.00
Punjab	69,265.70	17,169.16	13,473.00	21.35	720.00		36,400.00		137,049.21
Western India	45,067.00	9,907.50	9,564.00		500.00		11,200.00		76,238.50
Iran	76,120.50	14,720.00	17,625.00	8,700.00	720.00	4,850.00	20,620.00		143,355.50
Japan		18,330.00	4,292.00						22,622.00
Mexico	24,356.00	1,849.10	5,042.00	3,445.00	750.00		750.00		36,192.10
Philippine Islands	68,820.00	1,860.00	11,064.00				10,000.00		91,744.00
Syria	34,963.75	5,830.00	7,544.00	3,240.00	600.00		11,000.00		63,177.75
Thailand	1,500.00	21,418.40	4,463.00						27,381.40
Venezuela	17,072.00	1,045.00	1,032.00	4,725.00	1,500.00		1,200.00		26,574.00
West Africa	28,276.25	30,470.00	12,420.00		100.00		35,800.00		107,066.25
All Missions								\$25,000.00	25,000.00
	\$743,233.20	\$365,528.92	\$197,253.00	\$46,451.20	\$17,790.00	\$8,600.00	\$311,345.00	\$25,000.00	\$1,715,201.32
Regular	\$531,953.79	\$365,528.92	\$171,651.00	\$46,451.20	\$17,790.00	\$8,600.00	\$143,272.50	\$25,000.00	\$1,310,247.41
Repatriation Travel							33,000.00		33,000.00
Excess Cost A/C War	211,279.41		25,602.00				135,072.50		371,953.91
									\$1,715,201.32

Missionary Maintenance

The analysis of the missionary maintenance appropriation is given in detail by Missions in Table II. These appropriations include amounts for the regular salaries of all missionaries on the roll of the Board, even if engaged in other temporary work and receiving salaries from other sources. This is done for reason of its future estimates and possible adjustments, as conditions may change. By this method we can know, at any time, what these adjustments will be and what other financial adjustments will be needed, as return to the field is possible. This, also, is a reminder that these people now in temporary work will be returning to the field, as conditions change. We recognize that local and other conditions may affect the return of some, but this does not alter the general principle nor the general plan. The main thing is that we should all know that these estimates have been made and will be the basis of actual expenditures again some day. The figures for missionary maintenance are arrived at as follows:

Estimates for all missionaries on the roll—regular	\$ 1,637,746.41
Less estimated earnings or refunds from those employed in related services or otherwise	327,499.00
Total	\$1,310,247.41
Less estimated annual adjustments due to retirements, resignations, etc.	100,000.00
Estimated amount for regular support for year	\$ 1,210,247.41

In addition to the regular appropriations for missionary maintenance, as listed above, the Board has appropriated the amount of \$236,881.41, representing temporary increases to help meet the high cost of living on the field. The Board has been conscious that it has not been able to provide for all the field contingencies and that

the missionaries have had to accept, in some cases, a lower standard of living, due both to the high costs of local and foreign products and, also, to the shortage of things which are usually available and necessary.

The appropriation includes funds to cover the travel of all missionaries who, it is thought, will be able to travel during the year. To date, we are happy to report that no missionaries have been forced to stay on the field nor to remain in the homeland because of lack of funds for transportation. All missionaries have returned to the field for whom transportation could be found, regardless of the increased cost of travel and we trust the work can thus be provided for and that regular furlough schedules may again be possible. This will be the policy for the current fiscal year. You will note that we have placed the appropriations for travel under two headings, so that we might know what is regular and what is due to war conditions. These headings are:

Regular travel	\$143,272.50
Excess cost on account of war	135,072.50
Total estimated cost of travel	\$278,345.00

There is an additional amount for travel under the heading, repatriation travel, amounting to \$50,000.00. This was put in with the hope that there would be an additional exchange of civilian internees. This particular item has been of special interest to the War-Time Service Commission and they are attempting to raise the funds.

In the hope that the year's receipts would justify the sending of sixty new missionaries, the current budget contains an item for \$90,000.00 for this purpose. Last year the actual cost of fifty-five new missionaries was \$96,321.29 but it is hoped that this year travel costs may not be so high and that it will be possible to include sixty within the budgetary amount.

This past fiscal year, for the first time in seventeen years, there were fewer losses to the force of active missionaries through deaths, retirements and resignations than there were reinforcements. Consequently instead of 1135 missionaries as of April 1, 1943 there were 1160 on the active list as of April 1, 1944.

Work Classes (V-X)

As in the previous year, the Board has not retained, as reserves, any amounts from the appropriations formerly made to Korea, Japan and Thailand. The Philippine appropriation has again been set up as a credit for this Mission, because the missionaries are still in the Philippines and there will be expenditures for which the Board will be responsible after the war.

The allocations under Classes V-X are shown in Table III. The Secretary of each Mission will communicate the specific action, with reference to the additional appropriations shown. The U. S. Grants figure includes the Endowment interest, as set forth in this letter.

TABLE III
CLASSES V-X APPROPRIATIONS—1944-45

	<i>Local Currency</i>	<i>Endow. Int. and U.S. \$ Grants</i>
Central Brazil	\$238,282.50	\$ 5,000.00
Chile	176,800.00	3.29
China .....	.....	98,176.72
Chosen .....	.....	1,271.54
Colombia	49,333.00	1,118.62
Guatemala .....	.....	16,129.32
North India	118,089.00	3,397.78
Punjab	169,473.00	1,245.54
Western India	80,946.00	1,465.47
India Council	46,367.00	50,550.00
Iran	487,291.00	14,907.46

	<i>Local Currency</i>	<i>Endow. Int. and U.S. \$ Grants</i>
Japan .....	.....	\$ 82.84
Mexico	\$64,596.00	214.45
Philippines	54,628.80	184.19
Syria	35,996.00	11,451.90
Thailand .....	.....	3,993.38
Venezuela	52,455.00	.....
West Africa.....	.....	35,138.46
Substitute Workers .....	.....	25,000.00
Contingent .....	.....	50,000.00

In order to bring to your attention certain items in the budget which are of special interest and which need added emphasis, we are making comments beyond those usually found in the appropriation letters. These comments are given under certain general headings.

Special Appropriations for Property and Other Needs

This year, the Board has made a decided change in its method of handling Mission requests for property and project items. Heretofore, it has received the many such requests from Missions and has approved a limited number for presentation to the churches for special gifts and has made appropriations of these gifts as they have been received, the appropriation by the Board for such projects during the year being only the amounts thus specifically designated. Sometimes, a project would be finished within the year but, more often, only partially so, with the result that many projects were held over for a period of years waiting for additional funds. This year, the Board has selected a limited number of items of immediate urgency and has placed the request for these within the budget, providing for the usual presentation of the items to churches and individuals for gifts and with the hope and expectation that such gifts will cover, in full, the appropriation and with the understanding that, if this is not the case, the Board will make available from General Funds the balance needed. It is clear that these items become priorities, in the truest sense, and that we shall have to make appeals for these objects in the same way as in the past. We should strive for and expect the gifts from the churches to equal the appropriations. The items so selected this year are:

China—Nurses' Training and Refugee Middle Schools		\$ 4,000.00
Africa—Press Building		5,000.00
Chile—Escuela Popular—new building	\$25,000.00	
Grant to Presbytery for Churches and Manses	10,000.00	
Church of Valparaiso	30,000.00	
	<hr/>	
		65,000.00
Available from 1943-1944 Appropriation	25,000.00	40,000.00
	<hr/>	
Mexico—Missionary Residence at Xocempich		2,200.00
		<hr/>
		\$51,200.00

The balance of the \$150,000.00 entered for Special Objects, namely \$98,800.00, represents the additional amount expected to be received for designated objects for which appeals have been approved. Among the projects in the designated items are the funds for the extension courses in the Allahabad Agricultural College in India, the United Medical College in Vellore, India and the Cameroun Christian College. There will be campaigns for the first two of these items, one within the Church and one under interdenominational auspices. Only such amounts as are given within the year will be appropriated by the Board and it is estimated that this will be within the total of \$150,000.00 for all projects.

Objects Selected by Women's Organizations

Each year, the women's organizations of the Church select certain objects for appeal to the women's societies of the churches. This year, they have selected the following objects:

Fatehgarh Hospital, India (Summer offering)	\$7,000.00
Library-Auditorium, American Junior College, Beirut, Syria	25,000.00

Funds for Reoccupation

There are two special items in the budget which call for a word of emphasis. Both of these look to the post-war period in the Far East. These are "Accounts payable—Occupied Fields," \$75,000.00 and "Reoccupation of Occupied Fields," \$125,566.84. The Board recognizes that there will be calls for funds to enable us to take quick action when things are opened up in the Far East. If we realize these amounts, they will be set aside and added to the \$49,433.16 set aside during the past year, making a fund of \$100,000.00 for meeting possible obligations in these areas and \$150,000.00 for reoccupation. We know this will not go very far when we think of the travel to the field and the cost of setting up the Mission program. This is a token, however, and there will be larger amounts asked for before we move in to full occupation.

Substitute Workers' Fund and Funds for Scholarships

There are two special appropriations that may be considered together for the reason that, as some of the Missions have rightly stated, they are related. These are the appropriations for the employment of nationals under the—not too satisfactory—heading, "Substitute Workers' Fund" and the special appropriation under the heading of, "Scholarships in the United States and on the Field."

The \$25,000.00 Substitute Workers' Fund represents the response of the Board to many requests for special appropriations to enable the Missions to assist in the employment by churches of nationals in general positions and in schools and hospitals. As stated elsewhere, the design of the Fund is not that the Missions may employ a few nationals who may temporarily undertake certain tasks until there is a missionary available. It is rather for the purpose of enabling the local churches and institutions to retain some of their own trained personnel on the staff. It is expected that full particulars and a more detailed statement will be prepared and sent in a subsequent General Letter.

The \$20,000.00 Scholarship Fund again represents a response to a growing recognition, on the field and within the Board, that there is the need for speeding up the training of nationals for positions of responsibility. This, too, is not simply a plan to train men and women who will ultimately take the place of missionaries. It is rather to train them to take their own places, so that there may be added personnel for an enlarged and enlarging task. Grants have already been made from this Fund to the Missions and it is the hope that the Missions will use the entire amount. It will take much thought and cooperative planning with the national Church and institutions, so that there may be the best selection of those to be given scholarships. But we all recognize that this is a part of the task and we will give the time and effort that are called for. The Board is now at work preparing a covering statement and special rules, regarding the allocation of scholarship funds, especially the funds for study in America.

Other Items of Special Interest

There are several items of special note in the provisions for Classes V-X expenditures. These may be said, in some cases, to represent a new trend. A paragraph on each might be in order.

\$6,000.00 for Travel of Christian Nationals, provides for a possible visit during the year to this country of national leaders from one or more of the Mission fields and also for exchange visits of National leaders of different mission areas. Last year, there was a visit of a delegation from Colombia and Mexico. These visiting friends made a deep impression and the churches in America are eager for other similar visits.

The \$1,500.00 item for Work in Portugal is an appropriation for the visit of representatives of the Presbyterian Church in Brazil, the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America to Portugal. The Rev. Richard L. Waddell, of our Brazil Mission, is now in Portugal,

conferring with the Protestant leaders there, looking toward a possible joint effort and enlarging the work already carried on in Portugal, by the Brazilian Church. There has been no decision as to the undertaking of permanent work in Portugal. It is hoped that Mr. Waddell's report will give us a basis for definite action along this line.

The \$25,000.00 appropriation for the Andean Highlands is the first definite appropriation for a United Interdenominational Mission to the Indians of the Andean Highlands. It is sufficient to say that we are all greatly interested in this pioneer venture, both as to the people it will serve and the methods it will employ.

The \$12,000.00 item for New Work in Yunnan represents a venture particularly appealing, as it comes to us from the Church of Christ in China and is a mission of that Church in its westward move. The Church in China has accepted South Yunnan as its field of special responsibility in the evangelization of West China and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, through its Board, has voted to share in that work by funds and by loan of personnel. This form of cooperation, in undertaking work in this field, is recognized as providing a new pattern for the post-war period.

The \$12,000.00 Literacy and Literature appropriation represents an effort of the Board to enlarge its own program and to share with other Boards in an endeavor to get funds to the fields to meet some of the Literacy and Literature projects which have been presented to the Boards directly by the Missions, by the Literacy and Literature Committee, and by the Area Committees of the Foreign Missions Conference. The allocation of these funds will be reported to you by your Secretary.

The \$3,000.00 item for Home and Family Life represents the first appropriation toward a special emphasis of this functional task, as Miss Ruth Ure takes up her responsibilities in connection with the portfolios for all the Missions. You will hear more of this later, as Miss Ure studies the programs of the different fields and as plans are made and policies outlined.

The \$6,000.00 item—an appropriation for Visual and Audio Evangelization and Education—represents the Board's first definite response to the growing emphasis on these methods by the Missions, and also a recognition of the importance of this new, effective method of education and evangelism. Grants will be made from the funds to cover some of these requests. A study of this whole question is being undertaken by the Board and will be reported on later in a special communication.

Cooperative Work

The following table gives the full details of the appropriations for the cooperative items. Several new items have been added and one or two changes have been made in the amounts formerly granted.

TABLE IV

	Appropriation 1943-44	Askings 1944-45	Appropriation 1944-45
1. Foreign Missions Conference and related organizations			
a. Committee of Reference and Counsel	\$10,170	\$11,238	\$11,238
b. Africa Committee	500	500	500
International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa	325	325	325
International Institute of African Languages and Cultures	50	50	50
c. Committee on Cooperation in Latin America	2,453	2,523	2,523
Brazil Federation	300	300	300
La Nueva Democracia	1,290	1,290	1,290
Christian Literature Program	720	3,000	1,000
Three-year project for expansion of Dr. Howard's work....	750*	1,500	1,500
d. Committee on East Asia	600	680	680
e. Philippine Committee	1,200	1,632	1,200
f. Committee on Work Among Moslems	395	395	395
g. International Review of Missions	385	385	385
h. Department of Economic Research of the I.M.C.	300	300	300
i. Rural Missions Cooperating Committee	750	750	750
j. Basic Study on Home and Family Life (Non-recurring)			
Mrs. Wisner .....	.....	250	250
Dr. Wisner .....	.....	50	50

	Appropriation 1943-44	Askings 1944-45	Appropriation 1944-45
2. Committee on Anglo-American Churches	\$ 300	\$ 400	\$ 300
3. Associated Boards of the China Colleges	772	772	772
4. Moslem World (Included in Committee on Work Among Moslems)			
5. Missionary Education Movement	1,700	1,800	1,800
6. Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work	400	1,200	700
7. Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students	200	200	200
8. Student Volunteer Movement	750	750	750
9. Central Bureau for Relief of Evangelical Churches of Europe.....			
10. Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children	100	100	100
11. World Literacy and Christian Literature	5,000	4,500	4,500
12. United Mission in Mesopotamia	12,750	13,250	13,250
13. Brazil Confederation of Churches through the W.S.A.A.	250	250	250
14. Christian Literature in Arabic for Bible Lands Union, Syria through the W.S.A.A.	300	300	300
15. Regional Educational Conference, West Africa (Non-recurring) .....	.....	750	750
16. India Committee .....	.....	450	450
	\$42,710	\$49,890	\$46,858

The following two items are cared for from the appropriation for
Furlough Rent

Mountain Rest	300	400	400
Ventnor Cottages	800	800	800

* For six months.

Capital Funds

The Board has voted to pay 3½% on endowment funds for the year 1944-1945. This is approximately the rate which the investments of the Board will earn. Last year, the Board reduced the rate to 3% and used the excess interest received to help care for losses on sales of investments. Inasmuch as the amount realized from this source was not sufficient, the Board voted, as of March 31, 1944, to charge against the principal of the endowment funds the balance of such losses. Endowment funds are listed on the last page of this letter and show the new principal figures.

War-Time Service Fund

The War-Time Service Commission has continued its special task of raising funds to meet the great opportunities of the Presbyterian Church and also some of the equally great needs growing out of total global warfare. These war-created responsibilities were listed under three general categories as follows:

Fiscal Year 1943-44

For Men in Service

Including camp area projects, camp pastors, hospitality centers, chaplains' equipment and supplies, publications (in cooperation with the Board of Christian Education), service men in colleges and universities (in cooperation with the Board of Christian Education), prisoners of war work, and service overseas, to be administered through the Committee on Camp and Church Activities \$ 393,413

For War-Industry Communities and Refugee Service

Including pastors, parish workers, building aid, industrial chaplains, family and child welfare work (in cooperation with the Board of Christian Education), work in West Indies and Alaska and among Japanese evacuees, and refugee service, to be administered through the Board of National Missions.. 436,390

For Foreign Relief

Including Presbyterian medical relief, national church workers relief, repatriation and war emergency travel of Presbyterian missionaries, China Relief, work in Europe and orphaned missions, to be administered through the Board of Foreign Missions 426,789

TOTAL \$1,256,592

The fiscal year of the Commission is from June 1 to May 31, and it is the expectation of the Commission that the full amount will have been raised by that time. Mention has already been made of the way in which the funds have been used by the Board in relief and in emergency travel costs.

Fiscal Year 1944-45

The Board has presented requests for certain emergency items for 1944-45. These as presented and as accepted by the War-Time Service Commission are as follows:

Orphaned Missions	\$ 50,000
Relief and Rehabilitation in Europe	50,000
Relief in China and in other areas of Asia	65,000
Foreign Board Emergency Needs	280,000
Repatriation and war emergency travel	\$125,000
National Workers salary supplement	75,000
Medical and emergency relief	50,000
Missionaries' personal losses	30,000

\$445,000

You may wish to know what some of these large items represent.

The aid for Orphaned Missions has been one of the greatest demonstrations of the unity of evangelical Christianity ever given. Without any great campaign there has been raised thousands of dollars which have been used to save the lives of missionaries and keep going the missions of churches cut off by war. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen in "What is the Church Doing," said in part:

"From the record of Christian Missions in this war—a record thus far necessarily incomplete—two impressions stand forth with special vividness.

One is the profound, hitherto undiscerned unity of Christ's Churches, Protestant, in a single awareness of common responsibility for his Mission entrusted to them. No one who sat through one or more of the great ecumenical gatherings of this decade—Oxford, Edinburgh, Madras, Amsterdam—could escape the realization that the actuality of Christian unity among the Protestant and Orthodox bodies was far greater than these bodies themselves had realized, infinitely greater than an outside world, viewing structural and blatant divisions, had even suspected. That underlying but essential unity has now been given expression in ways more significant than the coming together in conference of official and self-conscious spokesmen of the divided parts. It has appeared in an area where its genuineness and depth cannot be questioned, far more convincing than protestations and declarations. It has demonstrated itself in the glad surrender and willing assumption of responsibility for long-nurtured and treasured work, in common sacrifice and suffering, in a sharing of toil and work and tears transcending all barriers of political enmity or traditional theological and confessional divergences. Orphaned Missions is not only one of the great philanthropic achievements of Christian history. It is a tangible, indisputable proof of the measure of present unity within the Body of Christ. . . ."

The item for Relief and Rehabilitation of the Churches in Europe is the response of the Commission to the special claim which the Evangelical churches of Europe continue to have upon the Presbyterian Churches in

America. These funds are not for opening evangelistic work in Europe, they are largely for aid to the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches on the Continent, which constitute the largest single denominational group in Europe, having a total constituency of between ten and twelve millions. Following the last war there was a generous response to the call for aid. This time there will be a still greater need and we hope, therefore, a more generous response.

The Church Committee for China Relief (CCCR) which has been raising, largely through denominational Boards and relief agencies, funds for relief in China and which has administered these funds through agencies on the field, has been enlarged to serve all other countries in Asia, including India, which is not directly a war victim. The Committee, CCRA, has sent funds for the famine victims of India and is raising additional funds during 1944-1945. It is also giving attention to the possible needs of other areas such as the Philippines, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, and occupied areas of China as they may be freed. These funds raised by the Commission will be paid to the CCRA for distribution in the areas of Asia as conditions warrant the grants. All funds will be used or made available for use within the year.

Foreign Board Emergency Needs

The items listed under the above heading are funds which will be raised by the Commission to help meet the major war emergency expenditures of the Board. With these funds we can confidently expect that missionaries will be able to return on furlough at the appointed time and to take overdue furloughs, even if costs are higher. Others will proceed to the field as there are travel facilities. There are other items of special moment, such as the fund for increased costs of living for national workers; the medical and emergency relief fund to help in the many war emergency calls, especially in Asia; and, lastly, the amount that is included for payment to missionaries as advances on war losses. We wish to express here our great appreciation to the Commission and to the Church in America through the Commission for these provisions for meeting obligations which have come in the course of carrying out the primary task of the Board.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE BOARD

Form 8292

The total appropriations now assigned to the Chosen Mission are for

Missionary Maintenance U. S. Currency \$30,940.76 and for Classes V to X U.S. \$880.50

It should be noted that this grant includes all income from any invested funds held by the Board in trust for the Mission or for any part of its work. The V to X appropriations now made for your Mission and reported above include the following items of such income from endowment.

INVESTED FUNDS

U. S. CURRENCY

Union Theol. Seminary Fund, Pyengyang, Principal \$10,347.00 @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	\$ 362.15
Helen Marquis Mem'l Fund, Pyengyang, Principal \$2,016.00 @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	70.56
The Ella Arnott Davis Fund, Pyengyang, Principal \$528.00 @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	18.48
Betsy P. Nichols Fund ($\frac{1}{2}$) to help needy students at Seoul, Principal \$493.50 @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	17.28
Arthur T. Pierson Mem'l Fund, Arthur T. Pierson Mem'l Bible School in Seoul, Principal \$9,208.00 @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	322.28
John D. Wells Mem'l Fund, for work among students in Seoul, Principal \$2,047.00 @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	71.65
John D. Wells Mem'l Fund for work among students in Seoul, Principal \$517.00 @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	18.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 880.50

Interest on the following funds applied toward the regular budget of the Mission:

Thomas Culbertson McCaughey Fund, for evangelistic work at Pyongyang, Principal \$954.00

Stone Fund for Medical Work at Seoul, Principal \$141.00

May 18, 1944
SUGGESTIONS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION AND POSSIBLE ACTION
to the
COOPERATING BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHOSEN

by Horace H. Underwood

In view of the need for giving every assistance to the people of Korea in the rapid and efficient development of trained Christian leaders among their own people in the post-war period, and in view of the unanimous opinion of former Korea missionaries that cooperation in Higher education will be welcomed by the Koreans:-

The Cooperating Board for Higher Education in Korea

1. Earnestly requests that all Boards having work in Korea will, in planning for the reopening of such work in that country, plan to share in the work of the Chosen Christian College and the Severance Union Medical College through active cooperation with the Cooperating Board for Higher Education in Korea.

It is not the intention of this Board to demand or to attempt to secure control of these independent institutions or of their properties, but we concur in the belief that cooperation will be desired and would make all possible plans for it. Replies to a recent questionnaire giving the opinion of those best acquainted with the situation furnish us with data worthy of your consideration:

- 100% of those replying believe that cooperation will be welcomed.
- 100% believe that both financial and personnel help will be needed.
- 100% believe that help will be desired in teaching.
- 91% believe that help will be desired in teaching Bible.
- 92% believe that help will be desired in teaching English.
- 83% believe that help will be desired in teaching Other Subjects.
- 96% believe that help will be needed in Religious work.
- 75% believe that Technical and Research help will be desired.
- 19%-28% believe that assistance in various forms of administrative work will be desired.
- 75% believe that financial assistance should be greater than in the pre-war period.
- 58% indicated a belief that even with several Boards cooperating, personnel help needed would exceed one per Board.

Of those replying, all but one favored his or her Mission cooperating in the Chosen Christian College and all but three favored cooperation with Severance Union Medical College.

In view of this information we would further urge that the various Boards make early plans -

2. To offer, at least in the early years, a greater degree of financial assistance than in the pre-war period.
3. To offer cooperation in personnel, especially in the teaching of Bible and English and in Religious work.
4. That Boards planning such cooperation with these institutions make a study of the whole question of such united cooperation through this Board.
5. That it be clearly understood by all Boards that cooperation with these institutions can only be entered into on the invitation of the institution concerned, and that the form and degree of that cooperation can be finally determined only by mutual agreement between the Institutions and the Cooperating Board. We would nonetheless urge the necessity of giving this work full and early place with other plans for the reoccupation of Korea so that there may be no undue delay if, as we confidently believe, a large degree of cooperation is needed and requested by our Korean friends.

The Cooperating Board in making these suggestions to the Mission Boards having work in Korea is, of course, assuming that post-war Korea will enjoy such religious freedom as to eliminate from our concern those factors which hampered the work of the colleges under Japanese rule and which caused the withdrawal from cooperation of certain Boards.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE
ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN KOREA

Sent out by Horace H. Underwood

Questionnaire sent to and answers received from:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Wives</u>	<u>Single Women</u>	<u>Total Sent</u>	<u>Total Received</u>
N.P. Mission (sent)	34 . . .	30	18	80	
(rec'd)	21 . . .	8	6		35
M.E. Mission (sent)	8 . . .	7	8	23	
(rec'd)	6 . . .	3	6		15
U.C.C. Mission (sent)	7 . . .	6	3	16	
(rec'd)	4 . . .	1	2		7
S.P. Mission (sent)	11 . . .	6	2	19	
(rec'd)	3 . . .	1	1		5
				<u>140</u>	<u>62</u>

Summary of Replies

	<u>%</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Indef.</u>
Will Koreans desire Cooperation in Higher Education?	(100)	62	0	0
Will they desire both Financial and Personal help?	(100)	62	0	0
Will they want help in Teaching?	(100)	62	0	0
in Bible Teaching?	(91)	57	0	5
in English Teaching?	(92)	58	0	4
in Other Subjects?	(83)	52	2	8
Will they want help in Administration -Financial?	(28)	18	32	12
-General?	(19)	12	35	15
-Special?	(25)	16	32	14
Will they want help in Religious work?	(96)	60	1	1
in Technical and Research work?	(75)	47	5	10
Shall we ask a share in control in view of Financial contributions?	(64)	40	19	3
		<u>More</u>	<u>One</u>	<u>Indef.</u>
Will one faculty representative per Board be enough?	(58)	36	12	14
Will more or less Financial help be needed than in pre-war period?	(75)	<u>48</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

Would you favor your Mission's cooperation in:

C.C.C. - 61; S.U.M.C. - 59; Ewha - 31; U.C.C. - 15; "Seminary" - 13;

"Union Seminary" - 3; P.Y. Seminary - 5; U.C. Hospital at Pyongyang - 6;

Women's Higher Bible School - 2; Government Colleges - 3; High Schools - 3.

May 18, 1944
Regarding Items for Financial Appeal To The Home Church in 1944-45

Though the Board's Appropriation Letter and the special "Wartime Statement to Missions and Churches" on objectives will answer many questions, it is thought advisable to prepare a supplementary paper for the guidance of those who will be soliciting funds this year.

The Board has selected a list of items and projects for special emphasis in 1944-45. Some of these, such as the Christian Home and Family Life, are general for all fields; others are applicable to one field only, and may represent urgent property needs. The 12 emphases are as follows:

Aid for Christian nationals in places of leadership	\$25,000
Yunnan Church-Mission Project	12,000
Amazon Valley Mission	
A project of the Brazilian Presbyterian Church	3,000
This amount represents our share when the project gets under way	
Evangelization of Indian tribes in Mexico and S. A.	28,460
Chilean Centennial Advance	40,000
For aid to presbyteries	
For the Valparaiso Church	
For Escuela Popular, Valparaiso - new building	25,000
Allahabad Agricultural Institute	154,000
In honor of Sam Higginbottom who retires in October	
The United Medical College in Vellore	
The campaign will be conducted under interdenominational auspices	
Cameroun Christian College	25,000
Scholarships for Christian nationals	20,000
To be used either on the field or in the U.S.	
Visual and Audio Education and Evangelism	6,000
Literacy and Christian Literature	12,000
Development of Christian Home and Family Life	3,000

Added to these are certain items which are so important that it is hoped they will be met during the year, and the Board will consider making up from general funds whatever is lacking by March 31st.

These items are:

China	- Nurses training school and middle schools	4,000
Mexico	- Xocempich Missionary residence	2,200
West Africa	- Halsey Memorial Press - new building	5,000

Especially for Women's Organizations

India - Fatehgarh Hospital Summer offering	\$ 7,000
Syria - Library-Auditorium, American Junior College, Beirut Women's building fund	25,000

There are also certain parts of the Board's regular budget which will have to be met whether or no, and which are not underwritten by pledges. The two outstanding items are:

Toward cost of reoccupying fields This is to meet first costs of an emergency and temporary nature. This sum added to what was put aside last year will make a total of \$150,000.	125,566
Toward accrued obligations in occupied fields This is to pay off obligations which will have been incurred during the occupation and for which no present accounting is possible. This amount added to what was put aside last year will make a total of \$100,000	75,000

It is felt that the Board must start now to accumulate these funds which will have to be drawn on immediately as the war tides recede from the Far East. Missionaries from the Far East are especially urged to present to churches and other organizations and individuals the need for building up these sums.

A final item to be stressed and appealed for is the war time salary supplements for missionaries. This applies to almost every field. The amount varies. In China, the latest cablegrams indicate that in Hunan the extra salary needed is \$175. per person per month, in Chengtu \$225. (children's allowances additional). The total extra cost for this year for all fields is estimated at \$236,881. Arrangements can be made by corresponding with the Board to earmark for a particular missionary any gifts toward the extra salary.

It is urged that all donors be made acquainted with these various needs as described and that special gifts be "steered" toward these. Leaflets on the 12 Emphases will be forthcoming, as well as a mimeographed short property and project list.

The Board of Foreign Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the
United States of America
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10. N. Y.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL GIFTS AND ANNUITIES
Miss Ruth Elliott, Director
Horace H. Underwood
Acting Director

May 18, 1944

Dear Friends:

Enclosed you will find a sheet which embodies certain suggestions which I submitted to the Cooperating Board for Higher Education in Chosen, and a summary of some of the results of the questionnaire which I recently sent you. The second sheet gives you a more complete summary and tabulation of the replies which were made. I would call your attention to the fact that the last question as to your opinion about the desirability of your Mission cooperating in certain institutions, the original question said - "Would you favor your Mission's co-operation in (a) Chosen Christian College. (b) Severance Union Medical College. (c) What others?" It was phrased in this way because my concern was chiefly with the two institutions under the sponsorship of the Cooperating Board. The replies dealing with a variety of other institutions will come, therefore, under section (c) "What Others" from the persons who answered the questionnaire.

I mention this so that you will realize that I did not name any institutions except the ones directly concerned with the Cooperating Board in my questionnaire.

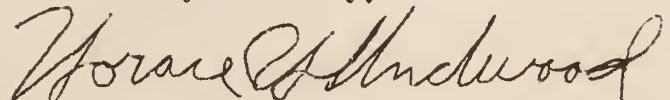
I should further say that we have had seven or eight more replies since this tabulation was made out, but their results were so similar to the original sixty-two that little or no change would be made in the percentages recorded. The first three questions, for instance, continue to have 100% affirmative answers.

Lastly, the Cooperating Board voted to send these suggestions to the participating Boards for their information but as yet no action actually approving the action suggested has been made.

Hoping that you will find this information of value and interest,

I am

Yours very sincerely,



Horace H. Underwood

HHU/EC
Encls

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10. N. Y.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL GIFTS AND ANNUITIES
MISS RUTH ELLIOTT, DIRECTOR
HORACE H. UNDERWOOD
ACTING DIRECTOR

WILLIAM P. SCHELL
SUPERVISING SECRETARY

May 18, 1944

TO MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH

Dear Friends:

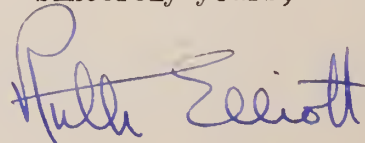
In connection with the Appropriation Letter and a Statement on Objectives which you will soon be receiving, this department has been asked by Executive Council to send you the enclosed memorandum "Regarding Items for Financial Appeal To The Home Church in 1944-45". Many of you are already inquiring for what items appeal can be made this year. Please read this very carefully, for we believe it will answer many of your questions.

The Board's receipts from living donors last year represented a 10% increase over 1942-43. The Board has undertaken a budget for 1944-45 which calls for a continuation of this and a still further increase of 10% from living donors, and even then the expenditures will be more than the estimated receipts. This is because of the tremendous needs in the various fields and the importance of preparing for the postwar period. To meet this situation, we must all unite our efforts and throw our influence into securing every possible gift for these items. In other words, these should have first claim, and donors should be urged to give to these rather than to other objects.

Leaflets on the 12 Emphases will be in print within the next few weeks. A small list of property items and non-recurring projects will be mimeographed and sent to you soon, but should be used sparingly and only where donors cannot be induced to give to these items of prior claim.

Be sure to let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,



RE:adr

May 1944

Objectives

- A Wartime Statement to the Missions and the Churches

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

This presentation has been prepared in order to clarify, vitalize, and unify the present and future tasks of our foreign missionaries and their co-workers and supporters in both the younger churches and our church in America.

The Board sends its greetings in Christ—More than Conqueror, Prince of Peace, the same yesterday, today, and forever.

I. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE AS SEEN TODAY

There is a need, first of all, for a re-emphasis upon the primary objective of our foreign missionary enterprise. Because the thick and stormy war clouds confuse and distort the vision, it is well to remember that in the night of conflict as in the day of peace: "the supreme and controlling aim of foreign missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all men as their Divine Saviour and to persuade them to become His disciples; to gather these disciples into Christian churches which shall be self-propagating, self-supporting, and self-governing; to co-operate, so long as necessary, with these churches in the evangelizing of their countrymen, and in bringing to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ." The years, even the war years, have unfolded the God-given accomplishments of the world church toward the fulfilment of this one increasing purpose.

Let us thank God for the guidance of His Holy Spirit in the vital pre-war decisions affecting the world Christian mission, especially by this Board and its Missions, concurred in by the churches both at home and abroad, whereby missionaries determined to remain at their posts and national leadership prepared for extraordinary responsibilities. War came to devastate the world, but war has not destroyed the world Christian mission. The holocaust of global warfare has but deepened the mind of man into a searching awareness of his need for the Truth of Christ. The internment experiences of missionaries and the testing under fire of national Christians have given powerful testimony to the cogent influence of brave and loyal Christian witnessing. The Christian mission carries on invincibly through all areas of world conflict and chaos. The reality of an oft repeated proverb is being demonstrated with striking poignancy by the life and work of the wartime missionary movement: man's extremity is God's opportunity.

In many parts of the Near East the people are receptive to the Word of God as never before—the church could use five times the force of evangelists. . . . In East Asia the light of Christianity burns with certainty and hope; in occupied areas, with the repatriation of the Christian missionaries, the Christian church was left to its own national leadership—the church, founded on Christ and not the missionary, carries on. . . . Not a single church in Occupied China fails to hold services somewhere; twenty million adults have learned to read in China since the war started, exposing minds to Christian teaching; fifty thousand students are on the 130 and more Chinese college campuses, a vast field for Christian leadership. . . . In Japan evangelistic meetings are being held, quietly and without mass assemblies. . . . From Thailand comes a report that the leaders of the national churches have raised a large sum of money to launch an evangelistic campaign throughout the whole country. . . . India is giving emphasis to the importance of training and developing strong, national Christian leaders—able Indian staffs for her hospitals, evangelistic workers for her thousand villages, teachers with vision and intelligence to combat her illiteracy. . . . Africa calls for more help as the attempt is made to open up new work among the tribes in the interior of the land. . . . In Latin America it is acknowledged that the missionary has helped create the policy of

a Good Neighbor; every major town in Chile has at least one Evangelical church usually under the control of a Chilean pastor; last year (1943) in Brazil there were approximately 8,000 professions of faith, their per capita giving is over \$3.00; new life and activity is throbbing throughout the national church in Colombia; a great laymen's movement has sprung up in Mexico for the evangelizing of the people of Mexico and also to found a Protestant college and a Protestant daily newspaper; eleven new Presbyterian missionaries in Mexico this year have given strong impetus to the program of the church. Due to the stimulus of the Amsterdam conference, particularly, there is a noticeable activity among Christian students and youth groups in practically all world areas.

These "signs of promise" (a selected few among so many more) along with all the innumerable undertakings of the 88 stations and their allied churches in the 15 Missions in Africa, Brazil, Chile, Free China, Colombia, Gautemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Syria, and Venezuela, lay heavy responsibilities upon the Board's general budget and program and the undergirding spiritual and material support of the church.

Furthermore, there is the continuance of our Christian obligations in the present fellowship of the Spirit and in postwar preparations with national Christians in the 25 station locations of the 5 mission areas in Occupied China, as well as the 9 station locations in Japan, the 11 in Thailand, the 9 in Korea, and the 10 in the Philippines. We must keep on working and preparing so that when peace comes we shall have the right and resources to advance in an even far greater measure along the road toward our primary objective.

II. IMMEDIATE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Though the ultimate goal may be distant, let us be definite and clear as to immediate steps along the way. By Board action, for emphasis both on the field and by the home church, as being of major importance *now*, in addition to the multitude of other vital items in the diversified on-going work all over the world, we propose these immediate objectives:

1. *National Christian Leaders for Churches and Institutions*

Very few people in America, and not all those on the mission field, realize the growth of the younger churches and of their institutions, such as schools and hospitals. Still less is their knowledge of the number of Christian nationals—men and women—who have taken positions in the church and its organizations and the related fact that, in the face of a decreasing mission staff, the church and its institutions are able to continue and, in some cases, expand by the use of trained national leaders. Self-support for a Christian school or hospital in the United States is not usual; nor can it be on the mission field. The Missions are, therefore, asking for funds to aid in the placing of Christian nationals to do work similar to that done by missionaries. The leaders are not substitutes for missionaries, but are permanent additions to the staffs of the church and institutions and are paid in accordance with their training, not, however, in accordance with what they often could earn outside. They are Christian men and women, trained in their professional skills, giving service to the world cause of Christ.

2. *The Mission to Yunnan of the Church of Christ in China*

The work instituted by the Church of Christ in China among the people in Yunnan Province, West China, is distinctly a venture growing out of the church moving west and discovering these neglected peoples. The Chinese Church has appealed to the Board to co-operate by sending missionaries and funds. Here is being worked out a pattern which will not only enlarge the ministry of the church, but will also make a more creative relationship for the missionary. But most important of all, a multitude without Christ will find in him salvation, a new life for the masses of China.

3. *Amazon Valley Mission*

There is now a new mission enterprise in the Amazon Valley under the direction of the Presbyterian Church of Brazil, in which this church proposes to use national workers and experienced missionaries to be loaned by the American church to the National Missions Committee of the Brazilian church. The Brazilian church has assumed responsibility for initiating work among the needy peoples of the Amazon, and we, acknowledging their primary responsibility, have promised to assist them in this task of evangelizing their own countrymen. Foreign missions, for us, becomes home missions for them. What far-reaching implications there are here for international co-operation in the work of Christ!

4. *The Indians in Mexico and South America*

Few realize the change which has come in Mexico and the great opportunity that has come to the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., to undertake a special evangelistic task among the Indians in co-operation with the Mexican church. Missionary reinforcements have been and will be sent. These are to make a study of the language of the Indians in their own communities and are to begin a program of evangelism, designed to reach the people by a total approach to their life. This is but a part of one of the most significant moves in modern Protestant missions, looking toward the direct

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10. N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
Herrick B. Young, Secretary
Marcia Kerr, Assistant Secretary

June 21, 1944

Dear Former Missionaries:

General Assembly, the Outgoing Missionary Conference, and the annual meeting of the Board are over. We have much cause for thankfulness. The forty three new missionaries commissioned on last Monday are an impressive group, the largest number to be commissioned at one time in more than a decade. There is every expectation that the majority will be on their way to their overseas posts before the end of the summer.

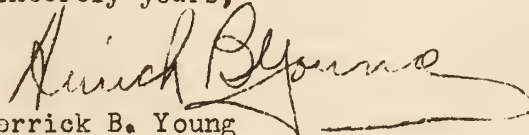
We enclose the recently prepared statement of the Board's Objectives, as approved at General Assembly. We bespeak your prayers as we strive towards their accomplishment.


Another new publication of the Board which we think will interest you is entitled "We Would Be Building". This consists of summary statements on the prospects in the different areas, including a preface for each area by an outstanding Christian national. This attractive little volume can be supplied at thirty-five cents a copy. The separate sections on Latin America, Africa, the Near East, India, China and Occupied Asia can be ordered at ten cents a copy.

We have just participated in a two-day conference on the responsibility of Christian church people in this country to the more than 8,000 foreign students now here. Within recent months more than 1200 young Chinese have arrived as industrial apprentices and are scattered in little groups of two or three in many of the war plants. These "unofficial ambassadors" are a rich field for Christian witness right around us. Let us pray that we may all take this responsibility seriously.

This will be the last of these letters until September. Meanwhile we will all be praying for journeying mercies for the fine group of new missionaries who will be proceeding to their fields, and for the older missionaries who are coming to the homeland for furlough or returning again to their work abroad.

Sincerely yours,


Herrick B. Young


Miss Marcia Kerr

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1954

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the material you have requested is being prepared and will be ready for shipment in a few days.

I am sure that you will find the material to be of the highest quality and I am sure that it will be of great value to your work.

I am sure that you will find the material to be of the highest quality and I am sure that it will be of great value to your work.

I am sure that you will find the material to be of the highest quality and I am sure that it will be of great value to your work.

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Very truly yours,
Richard L. Bunch
Director

The enforced temporary absence of many of our missionaries from their usual fields of service, as noted above, is, in the providence of God, greatly enriching the spiritual life of the home church and of the nation. Many of those on extended furlough are in the Furlough Fellowship of Service promoting the work of all of the boards though majoring in foreign missions. Some have been granted special leave for study and training. Others are serving temporarily in national mission fields or in mission aided churches or are assisting in wartime emergency projects. We are grateful for the financial support, in whole or in part, for the latter supplied by the agencies concerned. All of those on regular or extended furlough are in constant contact with the Board as to their earliest possible return to the field.

Consider Africa as an outstanding illustration of one of the areas most compelling in its call for missionaries to meet the tremendous opportunity. From the annual meeting of the West Africa Mission, a few months ago, there was sent to the Board a detailed list of the specific places where missionaries were urgently required, totalling sixty for this one area alone. Thirty-two of these were for ordained clergymen who could meet with the growing groups of African inquirers, who could teach the African pastors, who could preach to the tribes which now are for the first time accessible to the gospel of Christ. Six educational missionaries were requested to make possible the starting of the long anticipated Cameroun Christian College. The other pressing needs call for doctors, nurses, teachers, an agriculturalist, an accountant, and someone with engineering experience to act as hospital superintendent.

While many of the candidates, with whom the Board has been in correspondence looking toward appointment, now are involved directly in some phase of the war effort, there is no lack of qualified applicants. The spring letter sent to all those in correspondence with the Department of Missionary Personnel about possible overseas service went to about 900 individuals. The desire on the part of the young people of the home church to share actively in a program of world Christian reconstruction was most inspiringly demonstrated at the College of Wooster where a continental student conference as successor to the Student Volunteer Quadrennial took place during the past Christmas holidays.

From this and other evidences the Board is sure that as the funds are available, as travel becomes more free, and as our young people are confronted with what they can do for Christ in war-torn lands, in ways new and old, there will be an increasing and strong, consecrated company of qualified and inspired Christian pioneers—eager to meet the basic human needs of starvation, suffering, and sin with the life-giving, healing, redeeming gospel.

IV. SPECIAL OBJECTIVES IN HOME CHURCH CO-OPERATION

The attainment of objectives by national Christians and missionaries in their widespread fields of service is dependent largely upon the co-operation of the churches in America. With what gratitude we note enlarging interest and participation at home, one evidence being the 8.7 per cent increase in gifts to Presbyterian foreign missions as over against a year ago.

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These objectives taken seriously, distributed extensively, and participated in fully, will go far in making the ecumenical movement a reality in the life of our time and in building a new order for the world of tomorrow.

V. POSTWAR LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES

The missionary movement has found power in perspective. Out of much prayer, thought, and conference there have emerged particularly these three postwar, long-range objectives:

1. *Re-entry into Closed Areas*

The war will end; the missionaries will return and find their friends and with these friends will begin to plan for proceeding along new and better ways. Many of the homes of the missionaries and their national colleagues will have been destroyed or looted. Personal effects may have all been taken away. There will be great material loss in some churches and institutions. However, the church is not of men's hands and cannot be destroyed by men. People are the primary concern and with people the missionaries shall begin again to serve the church and its institutions. The missionaries will re-enter to serve with the church and the Christian groups as they find them. The message will be one of reconciliation and of redemption. It will be to the sorrowful and will carry the love of the Master to those who have suffered. The future is in God. He is the Healing of the Nations.

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VI. THE ESSENTIAL EMPHASIS

"Now what follows from all this? If God is for us, who can be against us? The God who did not spare his own Son but gave him up for us all, surely He will give us everything besides! . . . To conclude. Be strong in the Lord and in the strength of his might; put on God's armour, so as to be able to stand against the stratagems of the devil. For we have to struggle, not with blood and flesh . . . but with . . . the potentates of the dark present, the spirit-forces of evil in the heavenly sphere. So take God's armour, that you may be able to make a stand upon the evil day and hold your ground by overcoming all the foe. . . . Never be anxious, but always make your requests known to God in prayer and supplication with thanksgiving; so shall God's peace, that surpasses all our dreams, keep guard over your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus . . . and he shall reign forever and ever. . . . Amen, Lord Jesus, come!"

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MAY, 1944

May 1944

Objectives

- A Wartime Statement to the Missions and the Churches

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

This presentation has been prepared in order to clarify, vitalize, and unify the present and future tasks of our foreign missionaries and their co-workers and supporters in both the younger churches and our church in America.

The Board sends its greetings in Christ—More than Conqueror, Prince of Peace, the same yesterday, today, and forever.

I. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE AS SEEN TODAY

There is a need, first of all, for a re-emphasis upon the primary objective of our foreign missionary enterprise. Because the thick and stormy war clouds confuse and distort the vision, it is well to remember that in the night of conflict as in the day of peace: "the supreme and controlling aim of foreign missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all men as their Divine Saviour and to persuade them to become His disciples; to gather these disciples into Christian churches which shall be self-propagating, self-supporting, and self-governing; to co-operate, so long as necessary, with these churches in the evangelizing of their countrymen, and in bringing to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ." The years, even the war years, have unfolded the God-given accomplishments of the world church toward the fulfilment of this one increasing purpose.

Let us thank God for the guidance of His Holy Spirit in the vital pre-war decisions affecting the world Christian mission, especially by this Board and its Missions, concurred in by the churches both at home and abroad, whereby missionaries determined to remain at their posts and national leadership prepared for extraordinary responsibilities. War came to devastate the world, but war has not destroyed the world Christian mission. The holocaust of global warfare has but deepened the mind of man into a searching awareness of his need for the Truth of Christ. The internment experiences of missionaries and the testing under fire of national Christians have given powerful testimony to the cogent influence of brave and loyal Christian witnessing. The Christian mission carries on invincibly through all areas of world conflict and chaos. The reality of an oft repeated proverb is being demonstrated with striking poignancy by the life and work of the wartime missionary movement: man's extremity is God's opportunity.

In many parts of the Near East the people are receptive to the Word of God as never before—the church could use five times the force of evangelists. . . . In East Asia the light of Christianity burns with certainty and hope; in occupied areas, with the repatriation of the Christian missionaries, the Christian church was left to its own national leadership—the church, founded on Christ and not the missionary, carries on. . . . Not a single church in Occupied China fails to hold services somewhere; twenty million adults have learned to read in China since the war started, exposing minds to Christian teaching; fifty thousand students are on the 130 and more Chinese college campuses, a vast field for Christian leadership. . . . In Japan evangelistic meetings are being held, quietly and without mass assemblies. . . . From Thailand comes a report that the leaders of the national churches have raised a large sum of money to launch an evangelistic campaign throughout the whole country. . . . India is giving emphasis to the importance of training and developing strong, national Christian leaders—able Indian staffs for her hospitals, evangelistic workers for her thousand villages, teachers with vision and intelligence to combat her illiteracy. . . . Africa calls for more help as the attempt is made to open up new work among the tribes in the interior of the land. . . . In Latin America it is acknowledged that the missionary has helped create the policy of

a Good Neighbor; every major town in Chile has at least one Evangelical church usually under the control of a Chilean pastor; last year (1943) in Brazil there were approximately 8,000 professions of faith, their per capita giving is over \$3.00; new life and activity is throbbing throughout the national church in Colombia; a great laymen's movement has sprung up in Mexico for the evangelizing of the people of Mexico and also to found a Protestant college and a Protestant daily newspaper; eleven new Presbyterian missionaries in Mexico this year have given strong impetus to the program of the church. Due to the stimulus of the Amsterdam conference, particularly, there is a noticeable activity among Christian students and youth groups in practically all world areas.

These "signs of promise" (a selected few among so many more) along with all the innumerable undertakings of the 88 stations and their allied churches in the 15 Missions in Africa, Brazil, Chile, Free China, Colombia, Gautemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Syria, and Venezuela, lay heavy responsibilities upon the Board's general budget and program and the undergirding spiritual and material support of the church.

Furthermore, there is the continuance of our Christian obligations in the present fellowship of the Spirit and in postwar preparations with national Christians in the 25 station locations of the 5 mission areas in Occupied China, as well as the 9 station locations in Japan, the 11 in Thailand, the 9 in Korea, and the 10 in the Philippines. We must keep on working and preparing so that when peace comes we shall have the right and resources to advance in an even far greater measure along the road toward our primary objective.

II. IMMEDIATE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Though the ultimate goal may be distant, let us be definite and clear as to immediate steps along the way. By Board action, for emphasis both on the field and by the home church, as being of major importance *now*, in addition to the multitude of other vital items in the diversified on-going work all over the world, we propose these immediate objectives:

1. *National Christian Leaders for Churches and Institutions*

Very few people in America, and not all those on the mission field, realize the growth of the younger churches and of their institutions, such as schools and hospitals. Still less is their knowledge of the number of Christian nationals—men and women—who have taken positions in the church and its organizations and the related fact that, in the face of a decreasing mission staff, the church and its institutions are able to continue and, in some cases, expand by the use of trained national leaders. Self-support for a Christian school or hospital in the United States is not usual; nor can it be on the mission field. The Missions are, therefore, asking for funds to aid in the placing of Christian nationals to do work similar to that done by missionaries. The leaders are not substitutes for missionaries, but are permanent additions to the staffs of the church and institutions and are paid in accordance with their training, not, however, in accordance with what they often could earn outside. They are Christian men and women, trained in their professional skills, giving service to the world cause of Christ.

2. *The Mission to Yunnan of the Church of Christ in China*

The work instituted by the Church of Christ in China among the people in Yunnan Province, West China, is distinctly a venture growing out of the church moving west and discovering these neglected peoples. The Chinese Church has appealed to the Board to co-operate by sending missionaries and funds. Here is being worked out a pattern which will not only enlarge the ministry of the church, but will also make a more creative relationship for the missionary. But most important of all, a multitude without Christ will find in him salvation, a new life for the masses of China.

3. *Amazon Valley Mission*

There is now a new mission enterprise in the Amazon Valley under the direction of the Presbyterian Church of Brazil, in which this church proposes to use national workers and experienced missionaries to be loaned by the American church to the National Missions Committee of the Brazilian church. The Brazilian church has assumed responsibility for initiating work among the needy peoples of the Amazon, and we, acknowledging their primary responsibility, have promised to assist them in this task of evangelizing their own countrymen. Foreign missions, for us, becomes home missions for them. What far-reaching implications there are here for international co-operation in the work of Christ!

4. *The Indians in Mexico and South America*

Few realize the change which has come in Mexico and the great opportunity that has come to the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., to undertake a special evangelistic task among the Indians in co-operation with the Mexican church. Missionary reinforcements have been and will be sent. These are to make a study of the language of the Indians in their own communities and are to begin a program of evangelism, designed to reach the people by a total approach to their life. This is but a part of one of the most significant moves in modern Protestant missions, looking toward the direct

evangelization of the seventeen million Indians of Latin America. Previously, the church has largely been concerned with establishing work among the peoples of the cities and the lowlands expecting in some way—they did not exactly know how—the message would ultimately reach the people in the remote and upper areas. Now the church and the missionaries realize they will need to go direct to these, the major outcasts of the Americas. Certain mission boards have combined to make an approach along broad lines, using all the methods developed over the years in other areas—rural, medical, educational, and direct evangelism. They will attempt to build communities and to create an entirely new life on the foundation of the old. In this there is great hope for the future of a potentially great people.

5. *The Chilean Centennial Advance*

One hundred years ago the first Presbyterian missionary arrived in Chile. Since that time the church has had a slow and, at times, difficult growth. The extreme poverty of the land and the smallness of the village churches have made self-support almost an impossibility. True to its traditional policy the Board has encouraged the Chilean church to assume more and more financial responsibility. At the risk of certain sacrifice, at a time when the cost of living is soaring, the Chilean church has determined to launch out on its own strength now in the centennial year of the arrival of the first Presbyterian missionary to Chile. Missionaries are hereafter to be corresponding members of the Chile Presbytery. Financial independence is to be established and the leadership in all church work is to fall on the shoulders of well qualified Chilean pastors. To encourage this commendable move, the Board is proposing to grant a substantial sum of money to be used as a revolving loan fund for the construction and repair of manses and churches. In addition, it is proposed to aid the congregation of the mother church in Valparaiso to build a memorial church to this first pioneer missionary in Chile. These are significant moves for the future of Christ in this strategic area of the world.

6. *The Allahabad Agricultural Institute*

One of the Christian institutions most widely known in India and in America has been the Allahabad Agricultural Institute. It has been a Presbyterian project, with many supporters throughout the church. On the field, it has drawn its students from all parts of India. Now with the need for trained Christian leadership for the future of India's vast and complex life, becoming so increasingly important in view of the place of India in world crisis, plans are under way for the institution to become a union effort. The imminent retirement of Dr. Sam Higginbottom, the president, provides an occasion for the launching of the Higginbottom Recognition Fund to strengthen the institution for an enlarging Christian service to the India of today and tomorrow.

7. *The United Medical College in India*

We are at last realizing a dream for a united and unified program of medical education in India. Building on the fine existing base of the Vellore Christian Medical School for Women in South India, there is projected a co-educational, interdenominational medical college of university rank. It will be the only full-fledged institution of its kind in all India—indeed in all of Asia between Syria and China. Postwar India will present a tremendous problem and challenge in medical reconstruction. One of the greatest needs will be for Christian doctors—men and women—who will carry both clinical medicine and preventive medicine to the rural millions in the villages of India. The projected union medical college at Vellore will aim to serve and lead in this field. Our Board and India Council, in co-operation with the Christian Medical Association of the National Christian Council of India, are committed to the Vellore project, for which there will be presently a campaign for funds.

8. *The Cameroun Christian College*

After years of prayer and study the West Africa Mission and Church and the Board are ready to organize and open the first Christian college in the Cameroun. Certainly, the time is ripe in view of the rise of the peoples of Africa and the foundation built by our elementary and secondary schools in the Cameroun for such a college to challenge the support of Christian Africans and Americans in order to begin this venture in higher education that the African as he takes his enlarging place in the modern world may be Christian.

9. *Scholarships for Christian Nationals*

The strategy of the future calls for assisting the many promising young men and women, now coming up through the Christian schools—often from very humble homes. This means providing the very best possible education for leadership. The number now awaiting opportunity for advanced training at home and abroad far exceeds the field institutions' financial abilities. The securing of scholarships, to be used both on the field as well as for study in other countries, for well chosen Christian young men and women is before us as a priority.

10. *New Emphasis Upon Visual and Audio Education and Evangelism*

There is a growing emphasis on certain functional tasks, in which the Missions may be able to pioneer, or which are coming to have a larger place in the church and mission programs. One of the new things which has come out of the modern educational efforts in America is the use of visual and audio education. The Missions, ever alert to better methods of education and evangelization, are proposing to make greatly increased use of these media. There are requests for the latest equipment for production and reproduction of materials for visual and audio education and evangelism. The Board now plans to designate a staff member and certain missionaries and nationals for research and direction in the enlargement of this service as funds are available.

11. Literacy and Literature

One of the marked phenomena of modern times is the demand for the abolition of illiteracy. The Christian forces in Oriental lands have been leaders in this movement. The Missions are asking the Board to assist them in this undertaking. More and more specialists are being trained and an enlarging number of persons are devoting time and effort toward this great end. The production of Christian literature is no less a great need for the mission fields than the making of people literate. The material required is both for the newly literate and, also, even in a greater degree, for the large class of educated people for whom there is not yet any adequate Christian literature. In the present world-wide war of ideas an essential Christian task is to win men's minds for Christ. In this far-reaching Christian service of literacy and literature, increasing emphasis on the field and enlarging interest and support by the American church are called for most urgently.

12. The Development of the Christian Home and Family Life

The younger churches and the Missions under the pressures of world catastrophe are stressing the need of building the firm foundation of the home and family, emphasizing that the Christian home represents a criterion of living. It is not to make an effort to "westernize" the home but rather to preserve and develop the indigenous values through Christ. Studies have been made of materials in various languages, bibliographies have been prepared including books on spiritual devotion, parent education, child care, home libraries, recreation, religious education, pictures, drama. There is the importance of the outreach of the Christian home into the community and its relationship to the church. These days demand leadership and support for this fundamental in Christian living.

III. RELATED PERSONNEL OBJECTIVES

The "vital statistics" of the missionary movement are the records of the persons who make it live. Impelling urgency of need for missionary reinforcements in the open fields and the necessity for preparing personnel to move into the present occupied areas as soon as possible combine to make the Board undertake the sending of sixty new missionaries to the field this fiscal year and to proceed to prepare force and funds for the departure of "appointees-in-waiting," authorized by the General Assembly in 1942, as the war comes to an end.

This past fiscal year, for the first time in seventeen years, the Board has stemmed the tide of the reduction of its force by actually appointing more new missionaries than were lost through death, retirement, and resignation. Consequently, instead of 1135 missionaries on the active rolls as of April 1, 1943, there are 1160 on the active list, as of April 1, 1944—located as follows:

	On Field	Loss from Temporary Transfer	Gain from Temporary Transfer	On Furlough in U. S.		Present Total Force
				Regular	Extended	
AFRICA	39	—	—	15	30	84
BRAZIL	44	2	—	9	2	55
CHILE	25	—	4	2	1	28
CHINA	80	8	—	89	160	329
COLOMBIA	40	—	8	7	1	48
GUATEMALA	17	—	4	3	1	21
INDIA	172	—	11	6	46	224
IRAN	44	—	—	6	18	68
IRAQ	2	—	—	—	—	2
JAPAN	—	9	—	2	31	33
KOREA	—	28	—	—	75	75
MEXICO	24	—	6	1	—	25
PHILIPPINES	66	—	26	—	12	78
SYRIA	24	2	—	1	3	28
THAILAND	1	11	—	2	47	50
VENEZUELA	10	—	1	2	—	12
	588	60	60	145	427	1160

The enforced temporary absence of many of our missionaries from their usual fields of service, as noted above, is, in the providence of God, greatly enriching the spiritual life of the home church and of the nation. Many of those on extended furlough are in the Furlough Fellowship of Service promoting the work of all of the boards though majoring in foreign missions. Some have been granted special leave for study and training. Others are serving temporarily in national mission fields or in mission aided churches or are assisting in wartime emergency projects. We are grateful for the financial support, in whole or in part, for the latter supplied by the agencies concerned. All of those on regular or extended furlough are in constant contact with the Board as to their earliest possible return to the field.

Consider Africa as an outstanding illustration of one of the areas most compelling in its call for missionaries to meet the tremendous opportunity. From the annual meeting of the West Africa Mission, a few months ago, there was sent to the Board a detailed list of the specific places where missionaries were urgently required, totalling sixty for this one area alone. Thirty-two of these were for ordained clergymen who could meet with the growing groups of African inquirers, who could teach the African pastors, who could preach to the tribes which now are for the first time accessible to the gospel of Christ. Six educational missionaries were requested to make possible the starting of the long anticipated Cameroun Christian College. The other pressing needs call for doctors, nurses, teachers, an agriculturalist, an accountant, and someone with engineering experience to act as hospital superintendent.

While many of the candidates, with whom the Board has been in correspondence looking toward appointment, now are involved directly in some phase of the war effort, there is no lack of qualified applicants. The spring letter sent to all those in correspondence with the Department of Missionary Personnel about possible overseas service went to about 900 individuals. The desire on the part of the young people of the home church to share actively in a program of world Christian reconstruction was most inspiringly demonstrated at the College of Wooster where a continental student conference as successor to the Student Volunteer Quadrennial took place during the past Christmas holidays.

From this and other evidences the Board is sure that as the funds are available, as travel becomes more free, and as our young people are confronted with what they can do for Christ in war-torn lands, in ways new and old, there will be an increasing and strong, consecrated company of qualified and inspired Christian pioneers—eager to meet the basic human needs of starvation, suffering, and sin with the life-giving, healing, redeeming gospel.

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MAY, 1944

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10. N. Y.

May 3, 1944

To the Missionaries on Furlough
from Korea

Dear Friends:

You will remember at the time the Board called a Conference of the Missions in the Far East, there was a statement that there would be other conferences with missionaries from each area as it seemed opportune. The Board has been discussing the question of separate conferences for the Far East Missions and has already held an administrative conference with the China missionaries. There are to be also conferences on the definite functional activities of the China Missions later this year. At the April meeting of the Board action was taken calling for conferences on Japan, Korea and Thailand. The action reads as follows:

"Pursuant to Board action #43-838, the Board voted to authorize the Executive Council to hold separate conferences in the early fall with representatives from each of the following Missions:

Korea in September
Thailand in October
Japan in November

The Board understood the conferences would be forward looking and would deal with administrative and functional matters and that the mission personnel selected would be sufficiently large to represent the functional and administrative departments of the Missions."

The Executive Council will be taking up the question of the details of each of these conferences very shortly and we shall report upon the personnel and program. You will notice that the program is to include both administrative matters and questions of the different phases of the work - evangelistic, educational, medical, etc. You will also notice that the conference is to be composed of the Executive Staff of the Board and a selected group of the missionaries. As we arrange the program doubtless there will be correspondence with the various members of the Mission and what is brought to the Conference will represent as nearly as possible the combined thinking of the group.

We shall all wish to make the very best plans for resumption of work and these plans should be adequate to take advantage of the unusual opportunity which we may find when we return. This may not be in the immediate future but we know that we shall return and missionaries will again take up their work with the Korean friends, under conditions, we hope, which will approximate the early days when the promise was so great.

You will be especially interested in knowing that the Board at its meeting in March 1944 appointed Lieutenant and Mrs. Howard F. Moffett for service under the Board. The Personnel Department furnished us the following statement in regard to each of these young people. You may wonder why we give this information with reference to Howard Moffett whom you all know, but it might refresh your memory to be reminded of what a promising couple Howard and his wife are.

Howard F. Moffett was born in Pyengyang, Korea August 16, 1917. He was graduated from Wooster College in 1939 and from Northwestern University Medical School in 1943. Dr. Moffett received a commission as a Naval Reserve Officer in April 1942; he had his internship at Charity Hospital of Louisiana from April 1943 to January 1944 and has been receiving training in connection with his duties in the U.S. Navy.

Margaret Mackenzie Moffett was born in Forsythe, Montana on November 11, 1915. She attended Wooster College, graduating in 1939, majoring in English. She attended Moody Bible Institute for two terms of evening school. Mrs. Moffett's pastor referred to her as "a wonderful combination of spirituality and popularity, tactful and earnest. She will make a great missionary helpmeet."

Dr. and Mrs. Moffett were married on August 2, 1941. Their son Howard Mackenzie, was born on December 26, 1943. The present address of Dr. and Mrs. Moffett is 417 Third Avenue, Savanna, Illinois.

You will be interested also to know that at the recent meeting of the Board, the Rev. Samuel Hugh Moffett and Elizabeth Tarrant Moffett were appointed for service in China. Mr. and Mrs. Moffett are now serving at the First Presbyterian Church in Bridgeport, Connecticut and later will be attending the Berkeley School for Chinese Studies.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

J. L. Hooper

**THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
Herrick B. Young, Secretary
Marcia Kerr, Assistant Secretary

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10. N. Y.

April 26, 1944

To the Former Missionaries

Dear Friends;

With joy and thanksgiving we report that the fiscal year came to a close with the gifts to the overseas work of the church totalling \$2,295,477.33 Equally encouraging is the fact that this past fiscal year, for the first time in seventeen years, the Board has stemmed the tide of the reduction of force by actually appointing more new missionaries than were lost through death, retirement and resignation. Consequently, instead of 1135 missionaries on the active roll as of April 1, 1943, there were 1160 on the active list, as of April 1, 1944.

You will appreciate this summary of the work from the 1944 General Assembly report:

"In many parts of the Near East the people are receptive to the Word of God as never before - the church could use five times the force of evangelists ... In East Asia the light of Christianity burns with certainty and hope; in occupied areas, with the repatriation of the Christian missionaries, the Christian church was left to its own national leadership - the church, founded on Christ and not the missionary, carried on ... Not a single church in Occupied China fails to hold services somewhere; twenty million adults have learned to read in China since the war started, exposing minds to Christian teaching; fifty thousand students are on the 130 and more Chinese college campuses, a vast field for Christian leadership ... In Japan evangelistic meetings are being held, quietly and without mass assemblies ... From Thailand comes a report that the leaders of the national churches have raised a large sum of money to launch an evangelistic campaign throughout the whole country ... India is giving emphasis to the importance of training and developing strong, national Christian leaders - able Indian staffs for her hospitals, evangelistic workers for her thousand villages, teachers with vision and intelligence to combat her illiteracy ... Africa calls for more help as the attempt is made to open up new work among the tribes in the interior of the land ... In Latin America it is acknowledged that the missionary has helped create the policy of a Good Neighbor; every major town in Chile has at least one evangelical church usually under the control of a Chilean pastor; last year (1943) in Brazil there were approximately 8,000 professions of faith, their per capita giving is over \$3.00; new life and activity is throbbing throughout the national church in Colombia; a great laymen's movement has sprung up in Mexico for the evangelizing of the people of Mexico and also to found a Protestant college and a Protestant daily newspaper; eleven new Presbyterian missionaries in Mexico this year have given strong impetus to the program of the church."

Let us pray that this year these needs may be met.

Sincerely yours,

Herrick B. Young
Marcia Kerr

**THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10. N. Y.

April 24, 1944

To the Missionaries from
Japan, Korea, Thailand and the Philippines

Dear Friends:

Inasmuch as a General Letter to the Missionaries will not be going out in the near future, we wish to report two actions that affect all missionaries who have sustained losses due to war conditions. This letter is sent to report these actions which are as follows:

Board Action November 15, 1943 - #43-759

"The Board gave consideration to the question of missionary losses of personal and household effects caused by the war and requested its missionaries to submit the full list of their losses at replacement costs as soon as all facts can be known. The Board recognizes these losses as very real but does not feel that it can meet the full replacement costs. The Board voted to cover as much as possible of these losses on the following basis.

The Board will grant in full \$500. of losses for single missionaries, or \$1,000. of losses for married couples, and

Fifty per cent of the balance of the losses up to a total grant by the Board of \$1,000. to single missionaries or \$2,000. to married couples,

For each missionary child living on the field, a married couple's maximum may be increased by \$100. up to a total of \$300. per family.

Any special gifts received toward these losses shall be taken into consideration; also any funds received from sales just prior to leaving the field."

Board Action March 20, 1944 - #43-1242

"Board action No. 43-759 of November 15, 1943, authorized reimbursement to missionaries for losses of personal and household effects sustained because of the war. In order to assist missionaries who have found it necessary to expend considerable funds for furnishing homes in the United States, the Board VOTED:

1. To advance to missionaries who have retired or are receiving an adjusted salary prior to retirement, the maximum compensation available under the above mentioned action of the Board.

2. To all other missionaries involved, to make advances up to \$750 for a married couple and \$400 for a single missionary.

"It is understood that such payment will be made only upon the request of the missionary concerned and will be considered as an advance against the final settlement which will of necessity have to await the end of the war.

In making these advances, the Board will take into consideration gifts received toward replacement and all amounts that have been received by the missionary from sales on the field which amounts, if any, shall be deducted from the total now to be advanced. If at the close of the war and the return of the missionaries to the field, sales are made of the effects of retired missionaries who, in accord with provision No. 1, will receive as advances the total to which they are entitled under Board action No. 43-759, it is the understanding that such funds will be returned to the Board up to the amount now advanced. In the case of active missionaries who are now receiving but a proportionate advance, the understanding is that, when the final settlement is made, return will be made of amounts received as gifts and sales up to the total amount they have received from the Board under action No. 43-759."

Any missionaries who wish to take advantage of provisions made in these actions may correspond with this office and we shall present the requests for appropriate action.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

J. L. Hooper

156 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.
March 20, 1944

Dear Friends:

Sometime in April the Cooperating Board for Higher Education in Korea will hold its annual meeting. I have been invited to attend and address the meeting.

It is my hope that this Cooperating Board will communicate with the various Mission Boards having work in Korea and ask them to initiate or renew (as the case may be) cooperation with the colleges in Korea.

To prepare for this meeting I am seeking the frank opinion of Korea missionaries of several Boards. I am aware that there are many unknown factors but most of us believe that the most troublesome questions of the past will become dead issues in post-war Korea. If this be so, and if missionary work in Korea is possible at all, what do you think about the enclosed questions?

The inquiry is personal from me. It does not come from any Board or represent any pre-determined policy or opinion. It is an attempt to get a general consensus of opinion. You are not asked to commit yourself, merely to express an opinion if you care to do so.

I believe that the information gathered will be helpful. I shall try and make the general results available to you and others interested. The individual reply sheets are, of course, confidential.

I shall be grateful if you will answer the questions on the enclosed sheet and return to me as soon as possible.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours very sincerely,



Horace H. Underwood

HHU/EC
Encl.

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MISSION

INQUIRY ON FUTURE

COOPERATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN KOREA

.

Assuming that missionary work is possible in post-war Korea, and assuming that the problems arising out of Japanese domination become dead issues;

1. Do you believe that institutions such as the Chosen Christian College and Severance Medical College will welcome cooperation by Missions and Missionaries after the War?

2. Will the colleges probably desire cooperation:

- a. Through financial grants?
- b. Through missionary service?
- c. Through both the above?

3. Supposing that missionary service is desired and that several Boards cooperate, do you believe that one missionary representative from each Board or Mission would be adequate; or do you expect a need for larger contribution of missionary service?

4. In what phases of Higher Education do you envisage missionary service as being needed?

- A. Teaching?
 - a. Bible
 - b. English Language and Literature
 - c. Other special subjects.

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Letter to the Editor

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B. Administration?

- a. Financial
- b. General
- c. Special Departments

C. Religious Work among Students?

D. Technical Work, Research etc.?

5. Mission grants varied in different institutions and at different periods in the past, but in general do you consider your Board or Mission contributions to the budgets of these Colleges in the post-war period should be

- a. Greater?
- b. Less?

6. Should the Boards or Missions ask a share in the control of these institutions through representation on the Boards of Directors in consideration of cooperation to be given?

7. Accepting the assumptions at the beginning of this inquiry, would you favor cooperation by your Board in

- a. S.U.M.C.?
- b. C.C.C.?
- c. What Others?

S U R V E Y O F T H E S T A T I O N S
Korea Mission, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

(To be presented to the Korea Conference in New York, September 20-22d, 1944)

We may begin our discussion of the subject with a statement upon which we are all agreed (~~which is saying a great deal for the Korea Mission~~), viz., that when the work of the Mission is resumed in Korea, the Stations of Seoul, Pyengyang and Taiku should be re-opened immediately, if possible, and for all types of work.

These are the largest cities of Korea, north, central and south (with the exception of Fusan) and have been the principal centres of our work as they will continue to be. When withdrawal began in 1940, of the 114 members of the Mission, 74 or 65% were assigned to these three Stations ~~of~~ which was an average of 25 to each Station, while to the other five Stations of the Mission, only 40 members or 35% were assigned which is an average of eight to each Station.

If we speak of the adherentage of the Korean Church in the territory for which our Mission was responsible, the per-centages were ^{almost} reversed. About 66% of the total adherentage was in the area of the five smaller Stations where we had 35% of our missionaries while but 40% of the total adherents were in the areas of the three largest Stations where we had 65% of our missionaries. Some of the members of our Mission have argued against this policy but the Mission followed it regularly for the reason that there was so much medical, educational, union and other work in these three Stations ~~that~~ ^{which} was considered of importance to the work of the entire Mission, that we were justified in locating almost two-thirds of our workers in the three largest Stations. We are presuming that this policy will continue after the work of the Mission in Korea is resumed. Let us speak of these three Stations separately:

I. SEOUL is, ^{not only} the capital and four times the largest city but will continue to be so. In an independent Korea, Seoul will loom even larger as the centre of all Korean life.

Ever since mission work began in Korea, a dis-proportionate number of missionaries have been located in the capital. In 1934, one-fourth of all Catholic and Protestant missionaries were located in Seoul and of Protestant missionaries alone, one-third.

As for our own Mission, while we had about ^{one-fourth} of our missionaries in Seoul, only about one-tenth of the population for which our Mission was responsible, was in the Seoul area, while of the total adherentage of the Korean Church in the ter-

ritory of the Mission, less than one/twentieth was in the Seoul Station area. The reason for this discrepancy is that the Chosen Christian College, the Severance Union Medical College and Hospital, the Nurses' Training School, the Christian Literature Society, and the Seoul Foreign School, ^(now closed) are there. The Mission's treasury ^{was} is there. Our Mission's relations with the government, centres ⁱⁿ in Seoul. Many institutions ^{to} to which ^{we} the do not have assigned workers but with which we have cordial relations, are in Seoul, viz., the Bible Society, the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., Ewha College, the ~~Seoul~~ Social Evangelistic Centre, government schools and colleges. In Seoul more than any other city, are students from all parts of the country, factory workers, officials, etc. All these offer opportunities for an unlimited amount of missionary work to be done in the capital.

One unfortunate result of these insistent demands in the city has been that the evangelistic work in the country has been somewhat neglected. Of the 25 members of the Mission in Seoul Station, only two men and two women have been assigned to full-time evangelistic work in the country districts although others have give some time to country work. Taking the city and country together, 1 out of 63 of the population of 610,000 for whose evangelization our Mission and the Korean Church are responsible, is enrolled as a professing Christian while in the country districts, the ration is 1 to 150 and in some places 1 to 200, although it is 60 years since our first missionaries located in Seoul. All this adds up to the probability that about one-fourth of the membership of the Mission in the future as in the past, will be located in Seoul.

II. PYENGYANG is not only the largest city in the north but because of the relatively more rapid growth of the Korean Church in the north, ~~more than~~ so many missionaries have been assigned to Pyengyang that it has been spoken of as the largest mission station in the world-in our denomination at least. Up to 1941, ~~thirty~~ thirty of the 114 members of our Mission were located in Pyengyang.

We had in Pyengyang the Union Christian College (now closed), the Union Christian Hospital, the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), the Pyengyang Foreign School, ^(also closed) the Biblical Seminary for Women, the only Agricultural Department in the Mission, besides academies, Bible institutes and a system of Bible classes, common to all the larger Stations of the Mission.

As to whether or not so many members of the Mission will again be located in Pyengyang, will depend on developments when the work is resumed. The closed institutions may be re-opened with Mission participation and they may not. In the work now being carried on, the Mission will want only to supplement the efforts of the Koreans and the Korean Church. The chances are that the missionaries will again be asked to help and that their help will be needed.

In one respect there should be a change, viz., it should not be necessary to assign ordained missionaries to pastoral oversight of churches. There were nearly 400 churches and 150 pastors in the Pyengyang area. One out of 28 of the population was a professing Protestant Christian. As in the past, missionaries will have a share in Bible teaching, in the hospital, in agricultural and rural work, in evangelistic campaigns, in special forms of work in the city, but on the whole the burden of the work will be carried by Korean leadership. Compared with former years, a less number of missionaries will probably be assigned to Pyengyang Station.

III. TAIKU in the south is not only the largest city, excepting Fusan, but the population of the Taiku Station field is the largest in the Mission, viz., something over a million and a half, of whom 20,000 are enrolled Presbyterians or one in 77 of the population. However, with six Presbyterian churches in the city with over 4000 adherents plus those of other denominations, particularly Catholic, about one in 16 of the Korean population of the city is a professing Christian. Taiku is central to the entire southern part of Korea.

In addition to an extensive evangelistic work in city and country, the Station's work included two academies, two Bible institutes for women and one for men, one of the largest mission hospitals in Korea and a leprosarium in which some of the members of the Station were assigned to work. A membership of 18 missionaries in the Station was not too large. When the Station is re-opened the two academies may continue under Korean management and they may not. A plan had been formulated by which the Koreans would have a larger share in the management and support of the hospital. Even so, the assignment of one physician and one nurse from among the missionaries would be a minimum. Without doubt some of the members of the Station will have assignments in Bible institute and Bible class work. In the city there will be opportunities and a need for members of the Station to help in social and evangelistic

work

in factories and among hitherto neglected classes. It is not likely that the Taiku Station force can be reduced in number for some years, unless by compulsion because the membership of the Mission is drastically reduced.

The five smaller Stations (2 in the south, 2 in the north and 1 north of centre) are located in cities of from ten to twenty thousand population on branch railway lines with the exception of Syenchun which is on the main line north. We will consider them in order from south to north:

I. ANDONG is in the same province as Taiku, 70 mi. east of Taiku by bus and on a branch railway line from Kum Chun. The population of the Station field is 700,000 or more of whom some 10,000 are enrolled as Presbyterians which ~~is~~ was about 1 to 68 of the population in 1933. The Station personnel normally consisted of 4 families, one being a physician and his wife, and 3 single women workers, one being a nurse who was transferred to another Station in 1936. There are a dozen Korean pastors and more than twice that number of helpers (local preachers). There was no educational work under the care of the Mission. The hospital is now closed. The regular system of Bible classes and Bible institutes was carried on by the Station and Korean church co-operating. The three ordained missionaries were each in pastoral oversight of a number of churches.

The question is: In a successful field like Andong has been, can we now close the Station and work the field from Taiku? The members of the Station would all answer "No" and some of them have already done so. A number of missionaries working from Andong can do much more effective work than the same number working from Taiku. Moreover the same number would not be assigned to work the field from Taiku. The population of the Andong field is too great and the church not yet of sufficient strength to continue the work of evangelization successfully alone. The medical work is still very much needed in the Station's territory. Probably, in ten or twelve years, the number of the Station force can be lessened without serious injury to the work. Taiku Station has still too many problems of its own to give much attention ~~to~~ to a field 70 mi. away where there are 700,000 people to be evangelized.

2. CHUNGJU is 130 mi. south of Seoul on a branch railway line a few miles from Chochiwon. The population of the field is over 500,000 of whom less than one in a hundred is enrolled as a Protestant. There is also a Catholic constituency. Only 5000 are enrolled in the Presbyterian Church. One member of the Station writes that there are only four ~~ordained~~ ^{ordained} Korean pastors for some 70 churches and groups. Chungju is the least evangelized of any of our Station fields. We have had resident missionaries in Chungju since 1905. The seed has been sown in a wide distribution of Gospel portions and tracts, and yet the growth of the church in this area has been the slowest in the Mission, due we think to a higher ~~and~~ and a lower class of people with no large middle class.

The normal station force has been four families, including a physician and his wife and three single women workers, including a nurse, which is the same as Andong. The hospital and dispensary have been opened and closed intermittently through the years and are now closed. There have been Bible institutes for both men and women and the regular system of Bible classes. None of the church schools have been under the care of the Mission except that some assistance has been given to the primary day school in Chungju city and in the erection of the church there. Many of the churches in the country districts have been under the pastoral oversight of the ordained missionaries of the Station as assigned by Presbytery.

Manifestly in a field as difficult to evangelize as this field has been, there is no choice for the Mission but to continue with a Station force of ten or more for perhaps another 25 years. The work cannot be cared for from Seoul or any other Station.

Our weakness in the past in caring for the work of this field, has been the lack of a continuing personnel. During 25 years (1905-1930), of 31 missionaries assigned to Chungju Station, 25 were new missionaries. Of the 31, ~~only~~ ^{less than} 16, or more than half were in the Station as much as five years each, while only ~~five~~ ^{five} were there for ten or more years each. Five physicians have been assigned to succession but at times the Station has been left without a physician. A sustained effort of a group of missionaries working together for a longer period than in the past, will be necessary.

3. CHAIRYUNG Station in the Yellow Sea Province, north of Seoul and south of Pyengyang, is on a narrow gauge railway, 20 mi. east of the junction at Sariwon. Before the Station was opened in 1906, a part of the work of the field was cared for from Seoul and a part from Pyengyang. The provincial capital is or was at Haiju which is a station of the Methodist Mission. In the Presbyterian field the population is 660,000 ~~with~~ with a Protestant adherentage of 23,000 or more, besides quite a large Catholic adherentage. One out of 28 of the population was enrolled as a Protestant.

A successful medical work carried on by the Mission for many years, was turned over to Korean management by sale including the sale of the property. The schools have been under the management and support of the Korean Church. Bible classes and Bible institutes have been among the most successful in the Mission. For years the Bible class enrollment exceeded the total adherentage. For some years the Bible institute enrollment exceeded the 300 mark for both men and women and even up to 880 for the two institutes. There are many Korean pastors, helpers (local preachers) and Bible women to care for the churches. The Station force, formerly numbering 12 or more was reduced to seven before evacuation. Chairyung Station has the distinction of having more than half its members interned in the Philippines and only one ^{member} in the U.S.A.

Although members of the Station who replied to my questionnaire, think that the Station should be re-opened, I am of the opinion that the work of the Chairyung field will not be seriously effected if there are no resident missionary workers there. However, one of the Mission residences should be retained and well furnished with a keeper in charge so that missionaries from Pyengyang and other Stations could go there periodically for days and weeks to help in Bible classes, Bible institutes and other work so long as the Korean Church will welcome such assistance. The Bible institute buildings should be deeded to the Presbytery. Financial assistance to the work of the Presbytery, ^{will probably not be necessary} though that would be determined by the need that arises and new types of work undertaken.

4. SYENCHUN, formerly one of the larger Stations, is on the main railway line north and south, over 100 mi. north of Pyengyang and some 50 mi. from the Manchurian border. The provincial capital is at Sin Euiju on the Yalu river near the railway bridge. Syenchun city was chosen as a Station site because of its central location to the southern half of North Pyengan Province. The population of the Station field

is given at 800,000 and the number of enrolled Presbyterians at 62,640 some years ago, which is the largest of any of the Station fields of the Mission and also the largest proportion of Christians to the population, viz. 1 in 13. There is also a large Catholic adherentage with centres in Buiju and Sin-euiju where the American Catholic missionaries were stationed.

Much of the former work of ~~the Station~~ Syenchun Station has been discontinued. The two academies were taken over by the Korean Church including the sale of the property. The hospital was closed for a time and again re-opened with Dr. Smith in charge; supposedly it is still open ~~with~~ with Korean physicians in charge. There has been less need for ordained missionaries to ~~be stationed there~~ have pastoral oversight of churches than in any of the other Station fields, excepting Pyengyang and Chairyung. Dr. Lampe, particularly, was in charge of churches in the northern part of the field and all the members of the Station helped in Bible classes and Bible institutes until evacuation.

At one time the Station force numbered 18, now reduced to 8; all are in the U.S.A. with the exception of Miss Ingerson in Columbia, S.A. What of the future? The members of the Station with whom we corresponded were not quite unanimous that the Station should be re-opened. The answers were "Yes", "No", "Probably". Dr. and Mrs. Lampe who are in favor of re-opening, think that their work should be in Syenchun until their retirement, which is probably true. One member mentions the possibility of a tuberculosis sanitarium in Syenchun; another, social service; another, to carry the academies now in Korean hands.

In weighing the "pros" and "cons", it seems to me that the academies should continue under Korean control and support unless for some reason the Korean Church in that area is drastically weakened. A continued Mission medical work in Syenchun would be very much worthwhile but probably not as necessary as in most of our other Station fields. Certainly the Korean Church there is able to care for the churches. The church ~~there~~ is of sufficient strength to carry on an evangelistic work with increasing momentum. The help of the missionaries will probably be needed and desired in Bible institutes, in rural work of a new type and in a forward movement evangelist program.

Perhaps the few members of the Station should be allowed to return with a

view to closing but with the possibility of continuing if greatly changed conditions ~~should~~ make it necessary .It would seem that the Korean Church in that area is of sufficient strength to carry on without the aid of the Mission as heretofore, and if so, they should be encouraged to do so.

5. KANGKEI is still a far interior Station, 175 mi. on a ~~branch~~ branch railway ^{north} from Pyengyang, which railway, however, may have already been extended from the Yalu river at Manpo through Manchuria. The Station field is mountainous, covering five counties in the northern part of North Pyengan Province. The communications are with Pyengyang and Seoul rather than with Sin-euiju the provincial capital or with Syenchun, the nearest Station in our own Mission.

The population of the Station field is 350,000 scattered over a wide area, one hundred miles north and south of Kangkei. It is a mountain field with mountain people who do not have close affiliations with the people "down front" as they speak of the people in the country south. The Christian constituency numbers 10,000 enrolled Protestants which is one to 34 of the population. There are few Korean pastors and many churches with long distances between. Because of the character of the field, it has been difficult to keep Korean pastors in that area. Up to the time of evacuation, it was necessary for the ordained missionaries to be officially in charge under Presbytery of many of the churches.

For sometime before evacuation, the Station's medical work was in charge of an efficient Korean physician who, so far as is known, is still in charge. The church schools were managed and supported by the Korean Church, except that the boys' academy in Kangkei, now closed, received some help from the Station, and from the Mission for a time. Both the men and women of the Station have taught in Bible classes and the Bible institute.

Numerically the Station force has numbered 8 including a physician and his wife. For some years a nurse was added to the staff. In recent years, however, the number was reduced to 6 ~~including two single women evangelists~~ including two single women evangelists but with no medical workers. In addition to the regular work as carried on in most of our Stations, Mr. Richard Baird had ~~begun~~ begun a special rural church project. After returning to America he took special studies along this line in Cornell and is now engaged in the same kind work in Columbia, S.A.

The members of the Station with whom we have corresponded are strongly in favor of re-opening the Station. One member replied that "we were just beginning to go places" when we had to withdraw, that the Women's Bible Institute attendance had increased from 8 in 1931 to almost 100 in 1938. Bible institute and Bible class work will continue as before and some itineration of churches may be necessary. In addition the members of the Station mention other types of work that should be undertaken, as follows: a special agricultural Bible institute for boys of high school age, an all year'round institution which will educate boys to return to their home churches as lay workers; a tuberculosis sanitarium together with a dairy and farm project; and special evangelistic campaigns with the missionaries assisting Korean church leaders.

My own opinion is that in such an isolated Station the work should be continued with about the same number of workers as before, viz. two or three families and two single women workers. The medical work should be continued in some form and new projects should be undertaken in accordance with the peculiar needs of a mountain people. Perhaps after ten years the Station force of missionaries could be withdrawn.

.....

In regard to station areas with resident foreign missionaries there are two moot questions to be considered as follows:

A. MANCHURIA, for work among the Koreans, there who number perhaps two million. There are over 100 Presbyterian churches and four presbyteries in Manchuria. The Canadians had a mission station with resident missionaries there which was north of the Canadian territory in Korea. For over ten years from 1921 we assigned two families to form a joint station with the Scotch Presbyterian Mission in Manchuria, they to work among the Chinese and we among the Koreans.

Our Mission looks back on that undertaking with a feeling akin to regret. To send families to Manchuria was a difficult assignment to make. Our missionaries there endured many hardships. The property investment was considerable, which was subsequently lost. The Korean population shifted from the station centre. And finally there was the tragic loss of Lloyd Henderson in 1932 who in a sense was the first Occidental casualty in World War II. When the Station was closed we estimated

that the population for whose evangelization we were responsible in co-operation with the Korean Church was 300,000 Koreans of whom 5000 were enrolled Presbyterians or I in 60 of the population.

Should we regard this field as closed and left as a home mission field for the Korean Church in Korea which has sent many missionaries there? Or, should we hold ourselves willing and ready to again assign members of our Mission to reside in Manchuria if there is a Macedonian call and we are in position to respond favorably to the call? Answers to the questionnaire on this point are not unanimous but a majority favor leaving the Manchurian field to the Korean Church. Personally, I do not expect that our Mission will again send missionaries to reside in Manchuria, and yet, Manchuria is the cradle of Protestant Christianity in Korea. If a great need arises to re-open a Station in Manchuria we should not be unwilling. After all, the impact of the Korean Church upon the Chinese people begins in Manchuria and the future there both politically and for the Christian movement, is problematical.

B. FUSAN in the South Kyungsang Province which has been the exclusive territory of the Australian Presbyterian Mission since 1914 when we turned our Fusan Station over to them. It is ~~one~~ one of the most thickly populated provinces in Korea. Fusan is the second largest city of Korea and one of the main ports of entry. The Christian movement has gone well in the province. In 1940 the Australian Presbyterian Mission reported 20,000 members of whom 12,000 were baptized. At that time the membership of their mission numbered 38.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether or not the Australian Presbyterian Mission will re-open their work in Korea. We hope our own Board of Foreign Mission will urge the Australians to ~~re~~ resume. If the Australians do not continue their work in Korea what should be the attitude of our Mission and Board? Shall we leave the field to be cared for by the Korean Church alone, or try and send help from Taiku, or purchase a part of the property from the Australians and again have a Fusan Station in the Mission as we had for 20 years from 1894 to 1914?

Fusan is now a city of nearly 200,000 population and probably more than one-third Japanese. In a free Korea the turn-over in ~~the~~ Fusan will be tremendous,

but the city will continue to be of strategic importance. It will be a station centre for some Mission for years to come. One suggestion is that the Southern Presbyterians take over the work in that province if the Australians for any reason do not re-occupy their six stations there. My own feeling is that our Mission, rather than leave the field unoccupied, will be willing to take up work again in Fusan and perhaps in one or two other centers.

One other subject should be mentioned in this discussion, viz., the MEMBERSHIP OF THE MISSION. So far as we know, all the members of the Mission hope that the Board will keep at least 100 missionaries in Korea for some years to come. The number now is 104. In 1924-26 the largest number of 162 was reached. We are thankful that during the past year the Board appointed three new missionaries to Korea and among these, a physician and his wife. No doubt, requests for more new missionaries to be appointed will be made as soon as the Mission can return and make recommendations from the field as to the kind of new missionaries that should be appointed. Meanwhile as many of the present members of the Mission as possible should be returned, even if rules for retirement are held in abeyance for the present. When the work of ^{the} Mission is resumed in Korea the need will be great. In the turn-over to a free Korea, the Koreans themselves will be at sea in the radical re-adjustment that will take place. The Korean Church will lean heavily on the counsel of the missionaries. We believe they will welcome all the help ~~that~~ ^{we} can give. Even though some former types of work are discontinued or a Station or two closed, new work will be undertaken. We do not believe that less than 100 ~~100~~ members of the Korea Mission will be sufficient. It is quite possible that future requests will raise this total.

A second supplemental question is raised in regard to MISSION ADMINISTRATION. The question has been ^{asked} ~~raised~~ as to whether or not we could not have a Union Mission Council to assign workers from all the Boards having work in Korea and administer funds. Nearly all the answers to this question have been negative and most of them strongly so. Theoretically, such a proposed plan sounds all right. As for myself I went to Korea much in favor of a union church and am still in favor of it. However, after 35 years I am reluctant to admit that most union movements have failed both at home and on the mission field. If the Union Church

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA, KOREA MISSION, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.A.
Corrections to January, 1944

Present Members

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Adams
Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Avison
Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Baugh
Miss Gerdo O. Bergman
Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Blair
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Clark
Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Cook
Miss Minnie C. Davie
Miss Jean Delmarter
Miss Kathlyn M. Esteb, R.N.
Rev. and Mrs. Harry J. Hill
Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Koons
Rev. and Mrs. Wm. B. Lyon
Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller
Mrs. F. S. Miller
Miss Edith G. Myers, R.N.
Miss Harriet E. Pollard
Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Reiner
Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Rhodes
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Underwood
Rev. and Mrs. Harold Voelkel

2601 West 49th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Public Health Dep't., Kelowna, B.C. Canada
Tagbilaren, Bohol, Philippine Islands
Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippine Islands
Presbyterian Church, State College, Pa.
324 Tabor Bld'g., Denver, Colorado
Ellinwood School, Manila, Philippines Is.
Indian Mission, North Fork, Calif.
193 Broadway, Santa Cruz, Calif.
303 East 20th St., New York, N.Y.
Presbyterian Church, Pikeville, Ky.
111 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.
Casilla 2084, Valparaiso, Chile, S. A.
Delete. See Retired List.
18665 Wildemere Ave., Detroit, Mich.
34th General Hosp., A.P.O. 180
Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippine Islands
725 Grandview Ave., Martinez, Calif.
627 Main St., Latrobe, Pa.
Colo. (not Calif.)
Montrose School, Essex Falls, N. J.

Retired Members

Dr. and Mrs. O. R. Avison
Mrs. Lucia F. Moffett
Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hirst
Mrs. George S. McCune
Miss Anna S. Doriss
Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller (1901-1943)

729 Sixth St. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.
848 Myrtle St., Bridgeport, Conn.
311 8th Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla.
931 S. Avenue, S., Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc.
Presb. Home, 58th and Greenway, Phila. Pa.
2612 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Resigned Members

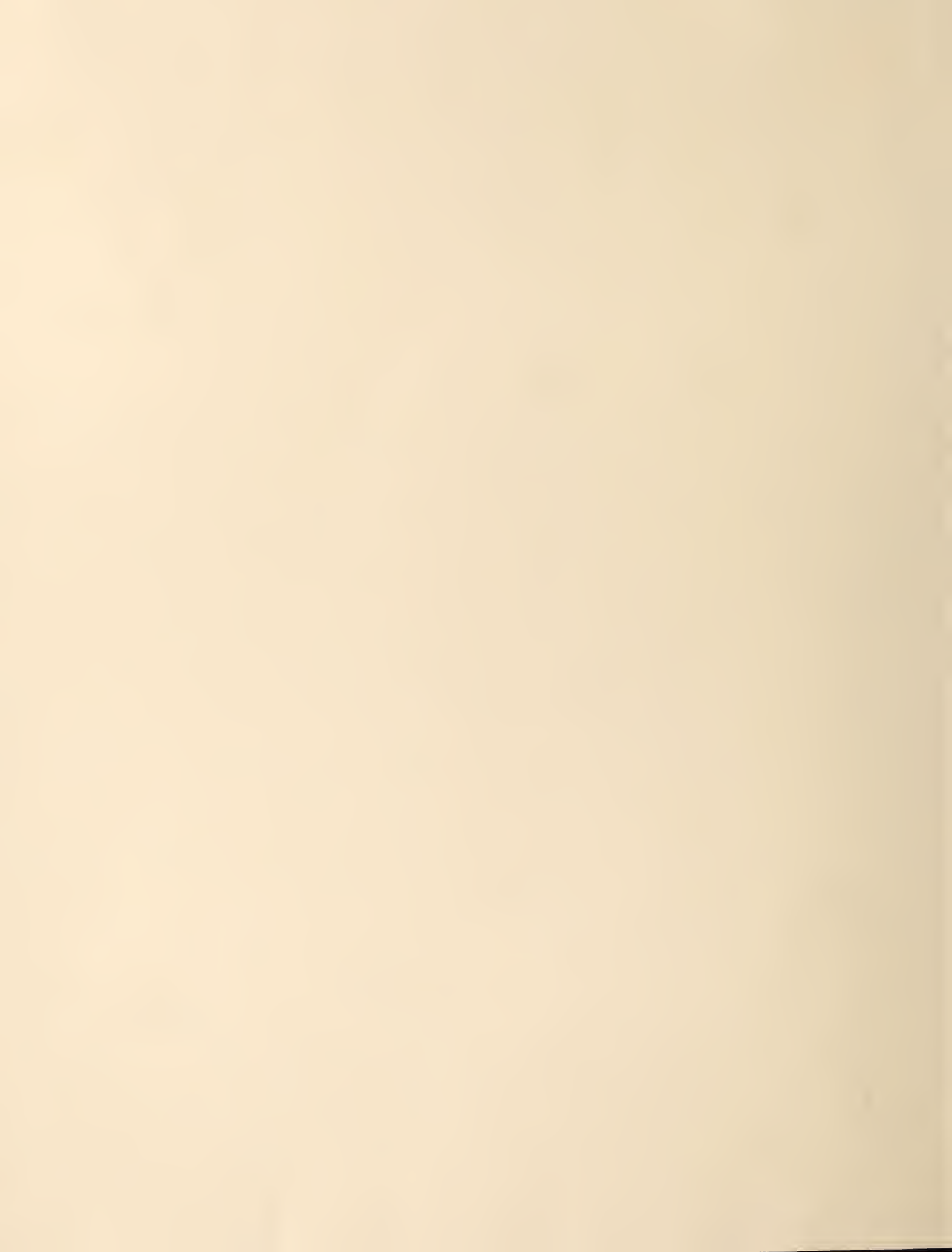
Charles Power, M.D.
Rev. and Mrs. Carl E. Kearns
Mrs. B. W. Billings (Helen Taylor)
Mrs. A. R. Ross (Grace Davis)
Rev. William C. Kerr, ^{hus}
Miss Helen Anderson
Mrs. F. S. Baker (Jean Foote)
Mrs. Wm. Sinnott
Rev. and Mrs. E. F. McFarland
Dr. and Mrs. H. Spencer Hoyt
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Campbell
Rev. and Mrs. Bruce F. Hunt
Miss Marjorie Hanson
Mrs. S. P. Tipton

Delete. See Deceased List.
2889 San Pasqual St, Pasadena 8, Calif.
1420 East 13th Ave., Denver, Colo.
2063 Union Ave., Montreal, Canada
Delete "D.D."
614 South 50th Ave., Omaha, 6, Nebr.
133 West 10th St., Claremont, Calif.
3103 Lewiston Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
635 N. San Antonia Ave., Pomona, Calif.
Professional Bld'g., Monterey, Calif.
726 Bellevue St., N., Seattle, Wash.
316 Mission Rd., Glendale, Calif.
419 S. Seventh St., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
964 Ordway, Berkeley, Calif.

Children of Missionaries

Edward Adams (Rev.)
Benjamin N. Adams (Rev.)
Mary Adams (Mrs. E. E. Reiner)
John E. Adams
Shirley L. Anderson
Douglas B. Avison, M.D.
Helen Avison (Mrs. V. D. Crawford)
John A. Baird, M.D. (n. Martha Kramer)
Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Baird, Jr.
Elizabeth Baird

2601 West 49th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
n. Phyllis Taylor
Base Hospital, McChord Field, Wash.
2601 West 49th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
538 E. Bailey St., Whittier, Calif.
Public Health Dep't., Kelowna, B.C. Can.
49 Elm St., Halifax, Nova Scotia
V.A.H. Hospital, Fayetteville, N. C.
Calle Padua 66, Mexico D.F. Mexico
Junior College, Montreal, N. C.



**THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

BOARD GENERAL LETTER NO. 87

TO THE MISSIONS

August 1, 1944

Dear Friends:

The arrival of the "M. S. Gripsholm" in early December 1943 seemed to accentuate a theme that has been woven into the pattern of this year, the "fellowship of suffering". The continuing tragic events of our world, the agonies of the spirit as the war takes an ever-increasing toll of life, the strivings toward peace, serve to deepen our sense of oneness and fellowship with all who suffer. The United Nations have started along the road that leads to a military victory. We who are Christian realize that the achieving of peace, as well as the waging of war, may entail suffering, if the Christian "task force" is true to its mission.

The Gripsholm Conference, December, 1943

The Gripsholm on its second repatriation trip brought two of our missionaries from Japan, sixty-one from China, and four from the Philippines who were China missionaries caught in the Philippines by the war. They were the first to bring us any direct word of conditions in the Philippines since December 7, 1941. Everything about the Gripsholm arrangements was on a more efficient basis than was true of the first trip. The passengers had been given a special welcome at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and at Rio de Janeiro. The Red Cross handled the plans for the New York docking and "distributing" to immediate destinations. The Board at its December meeting took official action, thanking the Red Cross for its efficient work as contact agency, and for the many courtesies shown to individual missionaries. A vote of appreciation was also extended to the Department of State for the efficient and considerate way in which the second repatriation of United States citizens from the Far East was carried out and a letter to Secretary Hull was authorized.

The conference with the repatriated missionaries was along lines similar to that held in August, 1942, including statements from representatives of each mission, a session devoted to free areas and the home church so as to help "orient" the repatriated missionaries to present

conditions, and a concluding communion service. The First Church was again the hospitable host, joining with the Presbytery of New York in tendering a reception to the missionaries. There is neither space, nor would it be wise to include here, all the valuable information and personal experiences related by these friends. The testimonies revealed individual courage, remarkable power of adjustment, and a unanimous emphasis on the continuing strength of the Christian church in each land.

In occupied areas, 17 now remain in China, and the great majority of the regular Philippine missionaries are still in the Islands, together with a number of missionaries from other fields who were caught by the war. A retired missionary, Miss Lillian A. Wells, resides in Japan.

**Jubilee Meeting of Foreign Missions Conference,
Chicago, January 3-7, 1944**

This annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference was an historic occasion marking the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. Five hundred delegates representing 82 of the 122 member boards and agencies gave visible evidence of a united Protestantism. With so many speakers coming from so many different countries, it was verily as if the world passed in review before the conference. Dr. John R. Mott and Dr. Robert E. Speer, two of the members of the original organizing group, were present and spoke with their old-time vigor and forward-looking spirit. They were made Honorary Vice-Chairmen. Dr. Speer led the devotional service each noon. The delegates showed a superior degree of diligence in attendance upon the meetings of the conference . . . The last day was given to several seminars participated in by five hundred theological students in addition to the regular delegates, the time being spent in discussion of various phases of missionary preparation . . . In the opinion of some delegates, the most significant presentations of the Conference were those of the Area Committees, (China, India, etc.), two of the most

important of which had as Chairman Presbyterian Board Secretaries. The outstanding single presentation of a functional nature was that on literature and literacy. This presentation, culminating in an address by Dr. Charles T. Leber, was of such a nature as to make the whole missionary enterprise leap forward in these two particulars. The six addresses given on this topic have been published in a 10 cent pamphlet entitled "World Needs in Literacy and Literature."

Student Planning Conference on The World Mission of the Church, Wooster, Ohio, December, 1943

From December 28, 1943 to January 3, 1944 there was held at Wooster, Ohio the continental student Planning Conference on the World Mission of the Church, in the succession of the Student Volunteer Quadrennials. War restrictions of travel limited the attendance to 600, including delegates in uniform, from Relocation Centers, and C.P.S. camps. Twenty four nations were represented in this practical demonstration of Christian community. An emphasis on "Vocation" made this a noteworthy period of decision for these student leaders.

Arthur Mosher of India made the keynote address pointing out that the frontiers of Christendom are functional not geographic. Dr. John Mackay preached the Sunday morning sermon from Jer. 1:11,13, calling attention to the fact that the turmoil of today is the upheaval of spring bringing rebirth and urging a new Biblicism, above fundamentalism or modernism, and a new Church, above divisions, to be built on faith. Dr. Phillips P. Elliott was Chairman of the Planning and Steering Committee. One of the high lights of the conference was the panel conducted by Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen in which the forty-eight foreign students who were delegates spoke of their wish for missionary cooperation in the countries from which they came. One of the impressive moments of the conference was when one young Mexican student suggested that all his foreign student colleagues on the platform stand in silence for two minutes in recognition of their appreciation to the American Church for having sent missionaries to their lands.

Return of Dr. William B. Pugh

Dr. Pugh met with the Executive Council and later spoke to the Board about his trip in behalf of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains. He closed his report with these words: "I believe that even more than has been done should be done to impress upon our chaplains that this Board is back of them in the work they are doing. One cannot tell how much seed may be sown by a Board keeping in touch with these splendid chaplains throughout the earth."

Memorial Tributes to Miss Margaret Hodge and Dr. Cleland B. McAfee

These two beloved leaders and associates have gone on to a higher and richer life with our Lord. We rejoice in their service to the church and shall keep their memory ever precious in our hearts.

We quote from the Board Minutes, the one for Miss Hodge having been prepared by Mrs. John H. Finley:

"In the death of Miss Margaret E. Hodge of Philadelphia on Friday, November 12, 1943, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and The Board of Foreign Missions have lost one who has given loyal and devoted service to them for over forty years.

"Born in 1869 of a long line of well-known Presbyterian preachers and teachers, she followed in their train with distinction, and was herself elected to the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of Philadelphia in 1899. Miss Hodge planned the Golden Jubilee of the Philadelphia Board, founded in 1870. She arranged to have the other Women's Boards which were organized not much later as participants and it was indeed a golden occasion. Women came from all parts of the United States, and missionaries from different countries of the world. Miss Hodge made it a triumphant pageant of what had been accomplished by women for Foreign Missions in fifty years. In 1923 the Woman's Board was united with the Assembly's Board, and Miss Hodge was the first woman vice-president, a position which she held till 1940.

"It is not too much to say that no Presbyterian woman in our time has been more widely known or more greatly admired and loved during her long years of faithful service, and perhaps no one, man or woman, has done more to advance the cause of Foreign Missions in the Church than Margaret Hodge. For years she was tireless in speaking, in traveling, in attending committee meetings. Her mind was acute, but never her tongue, for she was never heard to make an unkind or unchristian criticism. Her interest was keen in the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. For twenty-eight consecutive years, she served on the Board of Founders of Ginling College and was for many years its chairman. Her wide interests and sympathy included interdenominational agencies such as the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the International Missionary Council, the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, and other organizations of like nature.

"A tablet to a devoted brother of hers, who won his martyr's crown in the Boxer Uprising in China in 1900, hangs on the wall of the Board's Assembly Room. A tablet to the memory of his sister, Margaret, will hang in the hearts of all her comrades in the service of Christ in this country and round the world."

Dr. Paul Johnston, president of the Board, prepared the tribute to Dr. McAfee and presented it not only at the Board meeting but at a special public memorial service held in the First Church, New York City, on March 20, 1944:

"On February 4th, 1944, the gates of Heaven swung wide, and the King in His beauty beckoned to one who all his life had been a bearer of the Light. Friends of Cleland Boyd McAfee in America and over all the earth one by one heard the news that he had been summoned to 'go up higher' and gave thanks to God that he who had been so diligent and faithful had not been caused to wear weary on a bed of pain or inactivity. As any might pray and long for answer, the Father in mercy had 'snuffed his candle gleaming fair'. Likewise, these acquaintances, and especially his 'sons in the Spirit'—his 'boys' of the classroom and the ministry—fell to marvelling at the nine years vouchsafed him for carrying on, after the severe heart warning in 1935. He had retired as Secretary of this Board in 1936 and had become at three score years and ten 'Secretary-Emeritus'. But neither the words nor the title meant much in his vocabulary. Up and down the Church he continued to go, preaching, teaching, spreading the Light. He had a mission to fulfill, in joy and confidence. The last extended appointment was in Indianapolis last fall; his last sermon was preached in Asheville, North Carolina, on Sunday, January 23d; and he was ready for Lenten engagements in Chicago in the season just ahead.

"He had come of large-minded Christian parents. His father, Dr. John A. McAfee, was of that pioneer missionary stock which propelled him to the Missouri Valley during frontier days, there to found Park College because young people needed to be trained and the Gospel preached. This fourth son early gave evidence of his intellectual as well as spiritual capacity, for he was graduated from college at the age of seventeen. Three years at Union Seminary followed immediately, whence he carried his diploma and his desire to be a minister into ordination. His old school had him for a period of three years as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Then began, in 1901, the eminent pastorates that led two able churches, and that rose to their fairest heights in the eighteen years he spent in the classroom of McCormick Seminary.

"To the hundreds of us who sat at his feet there it was nothing less than the Providence of God that he should teach and cheer us in those formative years. It has been said that 'education is the communication of truth through the contagion of personality'. Cleland McAfee daily revealed God's truth; he was contagious with the zest of heaven. Nor was it out of keeping with this ministry that during World War I he should become the Director for the Y.M.C.A. of all its religious work overseas, with the American Expeditionary Forces.

"It is the province of such a 'Minute' as this to be, not so much a biography of the wide-ranging life of a distinguished friend, as to seek to catch the flavor of his influence and to record a little of our indebtedness. One remembers the books he wrote, and the articles he constantly published, thus heralding the truth by pen as well as persuasive voice. There were twenty-two of the former.

"One recalls his music, for his soul was full of song.

He not only played the piano well, he sang invitingly, and it is to be supposed that no working parish minister or professor ever knew the Hymnody of the Church more intelligently or more intimately. His own composition: 'Near to the Heart of God' has solaced and undergirded many a person in sorrow, perplexity or pain. One gives thanks for his gay humor. It never deserted him, but came bubbling forth upon all occasions.

"And now, Cleland McAfee has gone on ahead. Every time God lifts up one of his loyal servants to the Kingdom of higher blessedness and usefulness, the 'cloud of witnesses' who stand to encourage us to run our race with patience and fidelity becomes more real and true. The members of the Board join in sympathy with the devoted wife of the years, Mrs. Harriet Brown McAfee—who in her own right has served so effectively—with the daughters of whom he was so proud, Ruth, Katharine, and Mildred, and with their families."

A Mission to the United States

Inaugurating a series of visits from representatives of the younger churches, four ambassadors of good will toured the United States last fall to bring the greetings of the churches of Mexico and Colombia. Their purpose was to establish in a more realistic way the fellowship of understanding which should exist among the Presbyterian Churches of this hemisphere, offering their witness of the power of Christ in their country as well as sharing the problems which confront the advance of the evangelical movement there. The team was composed of Mrs. Eleazer Z. Perez, President of the National Presbyterian Association of Sunday Schools, and wife of the pastor of the Divino Salvador Church in Mexico City; Rev. Manuel Escorcía, pastor of the Central Church in Barranquilla, Colombia, principal of the Barranquilla Boy's School and a delegate from that country to the International Missionary Conference in Madras; Miss Guillermina Morales, outstanding leader in the Progressive Movement of the evangelical church in Mexico, and deaconess in the San Salvador Church in Mexico City; and Mr. Alfonso Lloreda, a graduate of the Colegio Americano in Bogota, and representative of the Christian Youth of Latin America. Although Miss Morales was forced to return to her homeland because of health, the others carried a heavy schedule, meeting representatives of hundreds of churches in the United States besides making valuable contributions to civic and interdenominational agencies. From every part of the country come testimonies from pastors and lay leaders as to the rich spiritual privilege their messages have brought, both in their individual contacts and in their public presentations. Members of the team, also, were enthusiastic about the worth of this effort as they established in a new way a confidence in the people of the churches in this country which will give new hope as they return to their tasks,

of the oneness of Christians of all lands to pursue their common mission.

Reinforcement List for 1944-45

The Board at its meeting on February 21, 1944 VOTED to approve the following allocation of the sixty places which had already been approved within the Reinforcement List for 1944-45:

BRAZIL	4
2 evangelistic couples	
CHILE.....	3
Matron for Escuela Popular	
1 evangelistic couple	
CHINA	12
3 evangelistic couples	
1 couple, preferably ordained, for industrial evangelism	
2 evangelistic women	
1 educational man, married or single	
1 educational woman	
CHOSEN	—
COLOMBIA.....	3
1 agricultural couple for educational work	
1 nurse	
GUATEMALA.....	2
1 evangelistic couple for work among Indians	
INDIA.....	6
2 nurses for Western India	
nurse for the Punjab	
evangelistic woman for Western India	
evangelistic couple for the Punjab	
IRAN.....	5
1 medical couple	
1 evangelistic couple	
1 nurse	
JAPAN	—
MEXICO.....	6
3 evangelistic couples for work among Indians	
PHILIPPINES	—
SYRIA.....	6
2 educational women	
2 evangelistic couples	
THAILAND	—
VENEZUELA	1
1 educational woman	
WEST AFRICA	6
Unassigned.....	6
	60

Changes will be made as may be necessary in actual assignments, but they will be within the total of sixty.

In this connection the Department of Missionary Personnel reports that for the first time since 1927, the record of the year just closed 1943-44, shows a net *gain* in the missionary force instead of a loss. The gain is 25. It is encouraging to note that since April, 1943, 71 furloughed and new missionaries have reached their fields or are en route.

Missionary Children—Uniting with a Presbyterian Church

Missionary parents are urged to arrange for their sons and daughters coming to the U. S. to unite with some

local Presbyterian church upon their arrival here. A number of cases recently have come to our attention where embarrassment resulted because missionary sons and daughters had not affiliated with a church of our denomination and through this omission could not be taken under care of presbytery or could not receive student aid grants.

Nationals coming to or returning from the United States

Members of the missions are asked to inform the Board when nationals of the various countries come to this country for study so that an effort can be made to keep in touch with them. This is especially true in the case of Latin American students coming on government scholarships.

The missions also are asked to report to the Board on nationals especially holders of Board scholarships, who have returned to their own countries, as to their impressions of the institutions they attended and how they are fitting into the ongoing field program.

Wording of Board's Charter

Sometime ago a suggestion was received from the Central Brazil Mission that a change be made in the Foreign Board's charter, so that the words "among the unevangelized or pagan nations" might be eliminated. Inasmuch as this required the approval of the General Assembly and the New York State Assembly, the processes were initiated. The General Assembly of 1943 gave its approval and with the good offices of Mr. Ledyard Cogswell, a member of the Board from Albany, the final step was taken by the State Assembly. The charter now reads: "for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions outside the continental area of the United States of America and the general diffusion of Christianity".

Deputations and Field Emphases

A "spiritual emphasis" and administrative deputation to Brazil, and Chile, in mid-winter included Dr. W. Sherman Skinner, pastor of the First Church of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and president of the Board of Pensions, Dr. L. K. Anderson, secretary for Latin America, and Mr. Daniel Pattison, assistant-treasurer. The Board received reports from the Missions, Brazil in particular, expressing deep appreciation for the help and inspiration derived from the visit. The Spiritual Emphasis Committee of the Board conscious of the importance of their task, plan to move on to further avenues of service. Dr. Skinner in speaking to the Board of his experiences closed with these words:

"One comes out of Latin America with the feeling

Universal Week of Prayer, 1945

A copy of the call to observe the Universal Week of Prayer sponsored by the World's Evangelical Alliance will reach you through other channels. The invitation to observe such a period has gone out to Christians in all lands for 98 years in unbroken succession. The date is Sunday, January 7th, to Sunday, January 14th, 1945.

The suggested topics are:

- January 7—Romans 1:16, I Thess. 1:5, II Cor. 4:5.
- January 8—The Church in Conflict
- January 9—The Church and National Problems
- January 10—The Church and World Problems
- January 11—The Church and Family Life
- January 12—The Church Universal—Its Message for Today
- January 13—The Church and the Jewish World

Missionary Education Materials

The study book for 1943-44 "For All of Life" by Dr. and Mrs. William H. Wiser of India, has outsold any previous book published by the Missionary Education Movement.

For 1944-45 the theme for Foreign Missions is "South-east Asia", with an optional theme "The Christian Mission Today and Tomorrow". The study books for adults and older young people are: "Unfolding Drama in Southeast Asia" by Basil Mathews, "West of the Date Line" by Constance M. Hallock, "East Indies Discoveries" by Henry P. Van Dusen (7 chapters taken from "For the Healing of the Nations"), "The Christian Mission in our Day" by Luman J. Shafer, and "Do You Want a Christian World?" by Willis Lamott.

In addition, our Board has prepared a separate study and reading booklet on our own work entitled "We Would be Building".

In 1945-46 the theme will be Africa, and in 1946-47, India.

"Fellowship Missions" 1944

Continuing the plan for "fellowship missions" of Nationals as ambassadors of good will, the Board expects an India "team" and a Near East "team" to visit the churches this fall and winter. These are strategic areas both politically and in the life of the church, and we prayerfully look for a real increase in mutual understanding and fellowship as a result of these visitations.

"Korea and Thailand Conferences"

Following the China Planning Conference of last March, which was the first of a series on the occupied areas, a conference on Korea will be held in September and on Thailand in October. These are consultative and are designed to carry forward the discussion by Board and missionaries of the problems and questions which need further elaboration in preparation for the post-war period.

The Administrative Committee

You will be interested to learn that the Board has recently constituted an Administrative Committee, com-

posed of seven members of the Executive staff. As you already know, the administrative work of the Board and its various departments is conducted and supervised through the Executive Council and the several Departmental Councils. The design of the new arrangement is in no sense to do away with the above provision but rather to strengthen it and to make it more direct and effective. The Administrative Committee is to have the executive direction of the work of the Executive Council and will have oversight of the work of each departmental council. It will give time to thinking through general policies, plans and programs for the advancement of the Board's work and will present these to the Board through the Executive Council. Its chairman will have special duties as follows:

He shall be ex officio chairman of the Executive Council

He shall preside at all meetings of the Administrative Committee

He shall represent the Administrative Committee and Executive Council at the regular meetings of the Policy and Methods Committee

He shall be responsible for the clearance of correspondence addressed to the Board of Foreign Missions as such, in which representations are made to the Board or inquiries regarding the Board's work or policies.

He shall normally represent the Board at general denominational and interdenominational gatherings at which the Board is expected to be represented in an administrative capacity.

At the Board's annual meeting in June, Dr. Leber was elected Chairman of the Administrative Committee and Dr. Hooper Vice Chairman.

Board Objectives for 1944-45

For the first time the Board has prepared a statement to the church on objectives for the year. This is not intended simply for the churches in America or for the missions, but for all groups at home and overseas with which we are in association. It has already had wide circulation and has been hailed with enthusiasm by other denominations as well as our own. It stresses the primary spiritual objective; the strategic objectives for the year in certain field and functional emphases; objectives in missionary personnel; objectives in the home church co-operative effort; and post-war long-range objectives. It is hoped that the Foreign Missions Conference will issue a similar statement another year, to bring together the objectives of the whole world mission enterprise in its interdenominational aims and emphases.

The statement accompanies this letter, and you are urged to share it, through translation, with your national colleagues, with the national churches and with other groups. It is a document for study as well as for reading, and may well be used at station and mission meetings, as well as other gatherings. In this way we shall all unite this year in prayer and effort for the same specific goals.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

that here is a continent coming to life, waking up, and vast territories are just in the youth of their life. Will the living Christ be in the foundations of these countries as they are being built now? We pray God that with a continent opening we may not fail to do everything we can to see that the living Christ is in the beginnings of history now being made."

Another deputation has been giving special consideration to the needs of *Indians in Latin America*.

An action of the India Council confirmed by the Board gave general approval to participation in the plans to make *Vellore Medical College for Women* a joint Union College for Men and Women. It will be the coeducational, union Christian institution in India for higher medical education. The Board recorded its intention to support such a college through appropriation of funds and participation in the management.

The Board VOTED to approve a proposal to raise a *Recognition Fund in honor of Dr. Sam Higginbottom* in the light of his retirement on his seventieth birthday, October 27, 1944, the Fund to be used for the approved property needs of Allahabad Agricultural Institute in the amount of \$154,600.

Plans are under way to make the Allahabad Agricultural Institute a union enterprise; a number of Boards have indicated their interest and are corresponding with their Missions on the field regarding active cooperation. The proposed expansion of the Institute, if the participation of other Boards can be secured, would continue the present departments of dairying, crops and soils, animal husbandry, agricultural engineering, horticulture, home economics and agricultural economics, and add rural sociology, increased extension work in rural areas and possibly rural ministerial training.

A *China Planning Conference* was held on March 2nd and 3rd. This was a consultative, not an administrative conference, in which a small group of representative missionaries met to consider general policies looking to the future. The topics discussed included the importance of cooperative planning, of a study of education both college and middle school levels, areas of unusual opportunity and need for strategy, the church-centric character of the program, the question of personnel, the process of reentry into occupied territory.

The future of work in *Europe* has been given special consideration. The Foreign Missions Conference has formed a consultative Committee on Relationships and Responsibilities in Europe, on which our Board has representatives. The General Assembly of 1943 specifically asked the Foreign Board to restudy its traditional policy of refraining from any direct missionary activity on the European Continent. Various groups are in the process of studying the matter and it is likely that representatives will be sent to Europe to explore the situation. Meantime, Presbyterian responsibility for relief needs in Europe is being met through the War-time Service Fund.

War Losses of Missionaries— Personal and Household

The Board gave consideration to the question of missionary losses of personal and household effects caused by the war and requested its missionaries to submit the full list of their losses at replacement costs as soon as all facts can be known. The Board recognizes these losses as very real but does not feel that it can meet the full replacement costs. The Board VOTED to cover as much as possible of these losses on the following basis:

The Board will grant in full \$500 of losses for single missionaries, or \$1,000, of losses for married couples, and

Fifty per cent of the balance of the losses up to a total grant by the Board of \$1,000 to single missionaries or \$2,000 to married couples,

For each missionary child living on the field, a married couple's maximum may be increased by \$100 up to a total of \$300 per family.

Any special gifts received toward these losses shall be taken into consideration; also any funds received from sales just prior to leaving the field.

As a supplementary action, in order to assist missionaries who have found it necessary to expend considerable funds for furnishing homes in the United States, the Board VOTED:

1. To advance to missionaries who have retired or are receiving an adjusted salary prior to retirement, the maximum compensation available under the above mentioned action of the Board.

2. To all other missionaries involved, to make advances up to \$750 for a married couple and \$400 for a single missionary.

It is understood that such payment will be made only upon the request of the missionary concerned and will be considered as an advance against the final settlement which will of necessity have to await the end of the war.

In making these advances, the Board will take into consideration gifts received toward replacement and all amounts that have been received by the missionary from sales on the field which amounts, if any, shall be deducted from the total now to be advanced. If at the close of the war and the return of the missionaries to the field, sales are made of the effects of retired missionaries who, in accord with provision No. 1, will receive as advances the total to which they are entitled under Board action No. 43-759, it is the understanding that such funds will be returned to the Board up to the amount now advanced. In the case of active missionaries who are now receiving but a proportionate advance, the understanding is that, when the final settlement is made, return will be made of amounts received as gifts and sales up to the total amount they have received from the Board under action No. 43-759.

Youth Work Developments

The year 1943-1944 saw the emergence of the long heralded "*Westminster Fellowship*" program for Presby-

terian young people. Adopted a year previous as their official family name, it has now become an organizational scheme and a body of program materials, with a national youth organization in prospect. For the church locally the "*Westminster Fellowship Council*" offers an integrative link between the Sunday-schools, societies, and other organizations for young people twelve to twenty-three years of age. A more comprehensive and effective program of Christian growth is envisaged in the provision of manuals on Faith and Life, Christian Stewardship, Christian Fellowship, and Christian Outreach.

The Presbyterian program for youth is *one program*, of which the youth work of the Mission Boards is an integral part. During the year progress has been made, with mission board cooperation, in the development of a *new Sunday school curriculum* which awaits only an easing of the paper shortage for its issuance. It will serve all ages through twenty-three and will present the Christian mission much more effectively than the very commendable Westminster Departmental Graded curriculum now in use.

The summer of 1943 saw the launching of the first *Presbyterian Youth Caravans*—teams of four young people and one young adult visiting selected churches a week at a time to share ideas and inspiration.

Presbyterian Work Conferencés for young people were also launched in the summer of 1943. Being inter-racial in character and dedicated to putting Christianity to work in practical ways—"getting Christianity into the muscles"—these had unusual missionary significance. An increase in the number of these projects, in interest and in attendance, is anticipated for the summer of 1944.

Junior High developments take on new significance as the draft and employment reach down into the upper high school level with disruptive effect. The fifty Junior High summer camps accredited by the Board of Christian Education in 1942 grew to seventy-five in 1943 and bids fair to reach well over a hundred this coming summer.

Youth giving, both in terms of churches adopting the Youth Budget Plan and of benevolence money received from youth sources, is on the increase. Over 1800 churches now operate the Youth Budget Plan, an increase of about 12% over the previous year.

The Christmas offering given by the Sunday-schools amounted to \$21,957. It is expected the Easter offering will at least equal this amount. The fields of work or types that have benefited by these gifts are: China, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, India, Iran, Syria, the World's Student Christian Federation, World Literacy and Christian Literature, scholarships for Christian nationals.

Correspondence, and acknowledgment of Gifts

In these days when many letters have been lost, it is doubly important to use as safe and speedy a method as

possible for the sending of mail. Missionaries are reminded that at least twice a year letters intended for supporters and for promotional uses should be sent through the regular channels. Not infrequently we hear that gifts from the churches or friends at home to the missionaries have never been acknowledged. The times may be blamed for this, but your attention is called to it. We are not failing to remind the home churches of their responsibility in a two-way relationship.

Christian Medical Council

The many friends of Dr. Douglas Forman of India will be interested to know that last fall he joined Dr. E. H. Hume in the Christian Medical Council located at 156 5th Ave. This is the *interdenominational* office for medical strategy and implementation. The work of this office is expanding and advancing in its usefulness for a large number of foreign boards in the United States and Canada. Dr. Forman brings to it a rare background of work in India and special training and experience since then in Public Health and Psychiatry.

Staff Changes

Dr. W. J. K. Clothier, who has given such constructive help to the Medical Department since 1941, when he was called in during Dr. Dodd's illness, has been elected Associate Medical Secretary. This will continue and enlarge his medical services here and also make possible his return to Africa a few years hence, when certain family situations permit.

In addition to sharing the general work of the department, including "peak" times such as the Gripsholm arrivals, there are certain distinctive contributions which he can make over and beyond what could otherwise be done, such as sharing in a special survey of Indian work in Latin America. Another special job is the more systematic and intensive care of our clerical staff of about 100. Hereafter new additions to the clerical staff will have preliminary physical exams similar to missionary candidates. Still another extension of work, which we plan, is more cultivation of medical recruits, both doctors and nurses, for building up the post war medical force. This involves more travel than would otherwise be possible.

The regular health work has been divided between the two doctors, so that Dr. Dodd has the Asiatic fields and Guatemala, which he visited in 1940, and Dr. Clothier has his own field of the West Africa Mission and Latin America, many parts of which he has visited on two trips. The second Gripsholm people are also divided on the basis of the original respective New York City examinations.

The Board has elected *Miss Ruth Ure* S.T.B. of the Punjab Mission to fill the position of a second woman secretary in the Foreign Department, beginning April 1, 1944. Miss Ure is a graduate of Wilson College and also

attended Biblical Seminary. She went to India in 1929 and engaged in both educational and district work in the Punjab. In 1941 she was called to the National Christian Council of India, where she served as secretary for literacy, literature and home and family life departments.

She comes to the Board with the expectation that her duties will be "functional" in such phases of work as the above and that her responsibilities in these relate to all fields under the Board.

At the June meeting of the Board *Miss Jane Williams* was elected Assistant Secretary in the Young People's Division to succeed Mrs. Jean Harbison, who resigned in the summer of 1943. Miss Williams begins her work September 1st. She is a graduate of Wayne University, Detroit and has been president of Detroit Youth of Presbytery and an Age Group Secretary of the Presbyterian Society. For the last two years she has been Associate Director of Religious Education in Westminster Church, Detroit.

Approaching Retirement of Miss Gertrude Schultz and Miss Irene Sheppard

Though Miss Schultz does not retire officially until September, 1945, she has been granted a year's leave of absence from September, 1944 for health reasons. An appropriate recognition of her more than thirty years of service to the cause of World Missions will be included in a later letter. Her many friends will be interested to know that she expects to spend next winter in Florida. She may always be reached through the Board offices.

The Board has transferred Miss Margaret Shannon beginning September 1, from the position of woman Secretary in the Eastern Area to take over Miss Schultz's responsibilities in woman's work for the whole country as Acting Secretary.

Miss Irene Sheppard retires September 13th after 19 years of devoted service in the Foreign Department. The Board will take suitable action in the fall, which will be reported to the Missions. Miss Sheppard plans to continue to live in New York City.

Death of Mr. B. Carter Millikin

Mr. Millikin, member of the Board, died suddenly on June 19th following an operation. He was a Secretary of the Board from 1914 to 1922 and visited some of the Missions in the Far East during that period. He had been a Board member since 1935 and had served as Chairman of the Home Base Committee, giving generously of time and strength.

June Conference for New Missionaries

The forty-sixth Outgoing Missionary Conference was held from June 6th to 12th, with forty-three new mission-

aries in attendance. This was the largest number in more than a decade and was climaxed by an impressive commissioning service at the annual meeting of the Board on Monday afternoon, June 12th.

The appointees who attended the conference were scattering to India, Syria, Africa, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Chile and Chinese Language School in a few weeks. This gave a note of special significance to this conference which began on the long anticipated invasion day in Northern Europe.

In view of the coincidence of dates, it was not surprising that constant reference was made to the opening of a new second front on the part of the church through its missionary forces as the military second front was being opened on the coast of Normandy. Dr. Samuel Zwemer sounded the key note of the conference with a ringing challenge to evangelistic service. Dr. Zwemer was followed by Dr. Bonnell who devoted a memorable hour to a discussion of the missionary as a personal counselor. The first afternoon's program was completed by a most helpful presentation by Dr. Daniel J. Fleming who spoke on the intellectual life of the missionary.

The program continued along the regular pattern of introducing the new missionaries to the different departments of the Board. Bishop Y. Y. Tsu of China and Dr. Yahya Armajani were most helpful in their presentation of the point of view of the national Christian.

The Presbyterian Social Union of New York City entertained the conference with a reception on one evening at which the new missionaries provided the program of music and three brief addresses on why the particular young people felt moved to go overseas as missionaries during these trying days. Sunday morning the group shared in a memorable Communion service at the historic Lafayette Avenue Church of Brooklyn and that afternoon participated in a special youth rally for Presbyterian young people of the metropolitan area—held this year at Hollis, L. I. That evening the new missionaries had been given speaking assignments in metropolitan churches.

The group of new missionaries this year was unusual in that in addition to its size it included a much higher proportion of ordained clergymen than for many years. This is partly explained by the fact that there were no doctors and only one man educational missionary, due to the prior claims of selective service.

The General Assembly

The 156th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. was held in Chicago, beginning Thursday, May 25th, with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin. The Fourth Church was host to the Assembly, with the Hotel Stevens as meeting place for many occasions. The new moderator was elected on the first afternoon, Dr. Roy Ewing Vale, pastor of Tabernacle Church, Indianapolis. He appointed Dr. George Emerson Barnes, pastor of Overbrook Church,

Philadelphia, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions. The entire group of Board members whose terms expired were reelected to form the Class of 1947:

Mrs Edwards L. Cleveland
Mr. Ledyard Cogswell, Jr.
George B. Cressey, PH. D.
Rev. Phillips P. Elliott, D.D.
Mrs. Daniel J. Fleming
Rev. Wm. Hiram Foulkes,
D.D., LL.D.
Miss Eleanor M. Greacen

Rev. F. Paul McConkey, D.D.
Mr. B. Carter Millikin, C.L.U.
Mrs. Albert G. Parker, Jr.
Mrs. Vincent T. Shipley
Rev. George Taylor, Jr., D.D.
Mr. Ray Vance
Mrs. Leo J. Vogt

The Assembly was reported to the Board with the following comments:

Dr. Leber spoke particularly of a meeting of representatives of the Foreign Board with the "National staff", which is composed of Synod and Presbytery executives and Chairmen of committees on National Missions, and secretaries of the Board of National Missions. This meeting was held at the request of the National staff, in order that they might have a greater knowledge of the work and plans of the Foreign Board. It was the first such joint gathering. The Foreign Board prayer meeting under the leadership of Dr. Wysham made a deep impression and the tea which followed in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sellers gave opportunity for delightful fellowship. One of the outstanding events was the welcome given to Dr. John L. Goheen as the new president of Allahabad Agricultural Institute. About one hundred guests were invited to a luncheon for Dr. Goheen. Mr. A. T. Mosher gave an unusually fine address on the place of the Institute in the post-war program in India. A new and significant venture was a Foreign Board luncheon with the Negro Commissioners to the General Assembly, at which time some of the problems of racial work were faced frankly and freely discussed. This was a stimulating occasion and the Negro Commissioners asked that it become an annual occasion. Another outstanding event was the Foreign Board Popular Meeting when three Nationals, Dr. Yahya Armajani of Iran, Surjit Singh of India and Bishop Y. Y. Chen of China, were the speakers. Each of these speakers in his own way made a noteworthy contribution to international understanding.

Dr. Hooper, in speaking on working with the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, said that this was one of the greatest privileges at an Assembly. A fine balance has to be struck between getting before them the essential facts to deal with and at the same time permitting the committee to do its own work. He was constantly surprised and pleased every time he had worked with this Standing Committee, at the wisdom and understanding these members have of the work of the Board and the central facts and objectives of the Board. It was interesting also to have the committee members speak on Sunday of the Foreign Board Report as one of the best reports they had ever read and they felt that the Board should use it as publicity. Philip Lee, pastor of the Chinese Church in Los Angeles, made an earnest plea

that the Board begin to think of appointing American citizens without regard to their race or color. At the close of the report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, the Moderator said that two things particularly impressed him, the fact that the Board had at last appointed more missionaries than it had lost during the year; and the great post-war plans being made. At the final session of the Assembly, Dr. L. K. Anderson and Dr. Henry Little spoke to the report of the Standing Committee.

Miss Schultz, speaking on the Women's Meetings, said that this was the first time the women's meetings had been directed by the National Council of Women's Organizations. Heretofore the meetings have been planned by the Three Boards. The theme was "Fellows of Christ in action in our high calling in Christ Jesus." At one of the meetings Mrs. E. M. Smith of China, representing the older missionaries, and Miss Margaret Flory, representing the new missionaries, gave most interesting talks. For the first time an evening meeting was held in order to bring in the business and professional women. The theme was "Day Laborers in Christ". About seventeen hundred women were reached in the Saturday conference.

Dr. Johnston, in summing up, said that he felt that this was not a great Assembly but it was a good Assembly, with great diligence on the part of the Commissioners, who came to everything from 7:15 A. M. to midnight. The work of the Foreign Board met with approval and encouragement. One of the finest addresses of the Assembly was that by Dr. Walter Judd. The Detroit Presbytery overtured the Assembly with regard to the return of Board members after serving six years and the Chicago Assembly voted to permit one half of any such retiring class to be re-elected without the operation of the intervening one year rule. Since it was felt by many that the Boards had suffered severe losses in the operation of the rule requiring members to retire at seventy, the Assembly reconsidered this matter and voted with very few dissenting votes that a maximum of 10% of the total constituency in any one year might be composed of members seventy years of age or over. This gives the Foreign Board a margin of three or four persons in any one year.

World Day of Prayer, 1945

The date of the World Day of Prayer is Friday, February 16, 1945. The theme is I Peter 2:9 and the material has been prepared by four writers in behalf of the World Day of Prayer Central Committee for England, Wales, and Ireland.

We close this letter with a personal greeting to each one, thanking God for every remembrance of you, and uniting our prayers with yours in "one great fellowship".

Sincerely yours,

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Copy of letter from Dr. Harold T. Baugh, Bohol,
Philippines to Dr. J. L. Hooper

December 25, 1944

Ezra 8:31. "The hand of our God was upon us, and he delivered us from the hand of the enemy, and of such as lay in wait by the way."

I wrote to Doctor Dodd in November, just in general, a short note but now I will begin a brief of our stay here, these past three years. Will you please send a copy to the pastors and churches of Swarthmore and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Rev. W. Ward Davis, First Presbyterian Church, Oklahoma City; Mr. S. Graham Frasier, also same place; to R. W. Walker, 2539 East 10th Street, Tulsa; and to Dr. John H. Baugh, Meeker, Oklahoma.

You will recall that Mrs. Baugh and I were transferred to work in Siam Mission, temporarily, by our Board. We accepted, but there must be a way to go. We were in Manila till December 5, 1941, when we went to Cebu, Cebu, Philippine Islands, en route to Tagbilaran, Bohol, Philippine Islands, where there was a Station of our Church work and a hospital, and to visit Miss Graham. The Livesays also were there at that time from Korea, too. On Monday, A.M., December 8, 1941, before leaving Cebu (by boat) for Tagbilaran, Bohol, we heard by radio that Pearl Harbor was bombed. By the time we arrived in Bohol, war was declared by the U. S. A. Miss Graham was waiting for us upon arrival and the next four months were spent with her in Tagbilaran, somewhat uneventful, so far as war was concerned, but a great opportunity to meet Filipino believers and the hospital staff (all natives here), and learn some of their needs and help them too,

Instruction was given to all to evacuate anything and everything that would help the enemy before Bohol was occupied by the Japanese. This, of course, included the hospital medicines, supplies and everything connected with it, as well as the missionaries here then (all five still here and a baby of the Livesays born in a cave). We had cable contact with the Board early in 1942 before moving to the hills and were able to obtain part of the funds sent to Cebu Bank for us in Mr. Livesay's name. This was a real godsend for us during days of hiding when the Japanese were hunting all whites.

Later

Our trek began on March 19, 1942 in a home of a mountaineer. We were here when the Japanese comeⁱⁿ, and by late in June, for two or three weeks, our days were spent in a cleft of rocks in a ravine, sleeping at night in a home of a friend; then three days in a gorge in a small hut. Just before going here, a Japanese plane flew over, dropping leaflets of peace and friendship and in less than two hours, a Japanese plane came to greet the readers with machine-gun bullets and a small bomb, injuring one boy. He is well now. Some bullets fell near our valley. Spies were on our trail and a friend came to tell us it was move or be taken. Hard rain fell all P.M. and with water streams everywhere, it seemed we took what we could carry - and such a dark night to travel over small footpaths, through rice paddies, along slippery places - and we followed the guide, one member having a high fever and another expecting a baby any day. By God's grace, the first escape was accomplished, while the spies slept in a neighbor's house and waited for the path to dry a little. One night we spent in a friend's home, and about two weeks in a shack on top of a hill, and

then to the cave where a tense two weeks passed. Much prayer being made, spending time with The Word, caring for the sick (one fractured rib, and one baby born here, as well as some minor ailments), hearing rumors of enemy spies about, we were kept and delivered. Once we were ready to move, at night, but the people outside said no, lest we be caught and suffer, but it was the will of God which caused us to wait for the former guide, who fled with the baby to the interior of the Island, lest the Japanese take him. We moved once more at night to a hillside which was so steep, (though many trees and grass grew there) that, when a coconut fell from a tree above, it would roll from one to three hundred yards before stopping. One or two rolled in our shack, under the roof on the hill side of it. When we left this place, we were able to go part way in daylight, since the Japanese were in Tagbilaran and nearby only.

The Livesays went to Colonia in February, 1943 and Mrs. Baugh and I in March, 1943, Miss Graham remaining there for several months. We remained more or less in hiding here until June 25, 1944, when we heard definitely that the Japanese were re-invading the Island to get rid of the soldiers who were molesting them (the Japanese), when going out to get food. Livesays and I went to the hills, guided by friends at night. Little Thomas Livesay, 1 year and 11 months old, then sang "Wonderful Words of Life" as we went along; he riding on his father's back. Truly it was "Words of Life" for within 3 weeks after we left this place, 3 Japanese soldiers went to the big house where Livesays were living. A friend of ours was there but they went away and we remained in our little bamboo hut covered with grass in a wooded valley. Mrs. Baugh and Miss Graham were on the other side of the Island also hiding, Mrs. Baugh having gone there 3 weeks before the second invasion. I was able to go there 2 weeks before Christmas and returned here Jan. 6, 1945. We came out of the hills Nov. 3, 1944 about 6 weeks after the memorable raid of Sept. 12, 13, 1944. Planes came over Bohol by the hundreds going west and since then we have seen very few enemy planes.

I am glad I was in Bohol, P.I. and not in Siam. Good friends have always been ready to help when needed. Many times God himself directed friends to our assistance, though we knew it not at the time, but later. Prayer has been a most important instrument of carving a way out. All of us owe money to friends who were willing to loan to complete strangers; all of us are in fairly good health considering everything, -though sometimes only corn for food, and that only at a most dangerous time. I have seen some of the good fruits of the work of the Grahams here in Bohol.

In regard to the hospital: Everything movable was taken to the hills but the Japanese found some of the supplies and equipment. I hear that some is still hidden. Some, of course, will be so old now that it cannot be used. Our doctor (Dr. Castro) had to flee to Mindanao with his family. He is serving in the army there we hear. There is some effort being made to try to preserve supplies for use later on. In the meantime we will continue the work of preaching and helping here in the hills where we are and I might be able to see Dr. Castro sometime soon about the hospital.

As for our plans, Mrs. Baugh and myself are more or less just waiting to see what the rest of the Station will do. I have been giving some medical advise occasionally and there has been some opportunity to help friends, though a wandering doctor. We also will await contact with 156 Fifth Avenue to know the policy of the Board concerning missionaries in war zones, and re-establishing the work. Of course, all of us in war zones need a rest and change, but some are in need of furlough more than others just at present, it would seem.

The revival fire that began in Korea has continued here. Many Filipino believers have come to see "light" from a different aspect than before and even among missionaries God has wrought changes for good. I am glad to know that our President (F.D.R.) has sensed the times and asked for prayer in the crusading times.

I hope you will please share this with the Swarthmore and Gettysburg Churches, also to our folks at Meeker and Tulsa.

We still need your prayers.

Yours in Christ,
Harold T. Baugh

March 1, 1945

Just at present I have been in the camp where Miss Graham and Mrs. Baugh are hiding. Our living conditions here are very good on a low wooded hill surrounded by other hills. The natives here have been very good and helpful along the food line. We just have word that Livesays will return to U.S.A.

H.T.B.

NOTE:

The above letter was received early in May, 1945 and since it was written, Dr. and Mrs. Livesay and their son have arrived in this country and may be addressed at Waynesboro, Virginia

J. L. Hooper

Dear Friends:

Your letters of appreciation in response to the Mission History Biographical Data mailed to you from Montreat, N. C. and dated at New Smyrna Beach, Fla., Aug. 14, 1943, have been a rich reward for all the labor involved and enough of you have sent a dollar or more each to cover the cost.

Some of the comments are as follows: (1)."You have certainly been doing an unique and most valuable piece of work in your History of the Korea Mission and records of missionary personnel".(2)."Since I have been away from Korea for many 'moons', the information is just what I have been longing for".(3)."Manythanks. It is good to have these facts and figures".(4)"You have done one swell job on the biographical material. Please accept our sincere thanks".(5)."Thanks for sending the Korea Mission History Biographical Data. There have been many times that I wished to have the addresses I find in it".(6)."I am constantly referring to it to see what has become of my many real friends in those happy days".(7). As I turn the pages I can see you standing before us in Mission meetings, giving your reports. Memories of Korea, my work and fellow workers there are very precious and always bring inspiration."(8)."We marvel at the amount of detailed information you are able to secure. We are always much interested in reading it. We sincerely hope you may continue to function in this capacity for years to come".

With this encouragement I am sending you a list of corrections and additions to date. Please refer to the original list sent out last August. Since I have a "Santa Claus Fund a la Peking", all of which I was not able to use 'in the work' in Korea, I am going to let the Japanese Government pay for this Supplement and not ask you for additional remittances. I will be glad if you will send more corrections and additions. We will be here till the end of June at least. Our permanent address is 505 Greenwood Dr., Grove City, Pa., or the Board of Foreign Missions at "156".

I have received two or three inquiries as to whether or not it is possible to purchase a copy of the Mission History in this country. If you will apply to Mr. C. A. Steele, Treasurer, Board of Foreign Missions, I think you can secure a copy. The price is two dollars.

One matter of concern is that but few of us are writing on Korea. Almost nothing appears in our church papers and missionary magazines. In the interesting book, "Unforgettable Disciples" no one is mentioned from Korea. People everywhere are still very much interested in Korea and the Korean Church which is about twice the size of the Church in Japan proper and with over 500 Korean pastors. Just now when we have reasonable hopes of a new independent Korea, let us put Korea back on the map. With so many of us on extended furlough in the U. S. A. surely we have time to write for any publications that will accept articles. I talked this matter over in December with our Korea Secretary, Dr. Hooper, and he said he would try to get something done in the Board's Publicity Department. He thought they might be able to get out a new illustrated pamphlet on Korea.

If any of you are not receiving copies of the "Korea Klipper" of which Mrs. S. L. Roberts and Rev. C. A. Sauer (of the Methodist Mission) are joint editors, send a dollar to Mrs. Roberts, 321 Market St., Mifflinburg, Pa. The "Klipper" is issued periodically through the year. It is well gotten-up and full of news.

Let us each resolve to do something for Korea in whatever way we have opportunity. We are a band of 500 with Korean ties. It is sixty years since the first Protestant missionaries went to Korea. There is good reason to believe that Korea will be an independent country again and that the second cycle of the Protestant Christian Movement will even be more wonderful than the first.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry A. Rhoads

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA, KOREA MISSION, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.A.
Corrections to January, 1944

Present Members

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Adams	2601 West 49th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Avison	Public Health Dep't., Kelowna, B.C. Canada
Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Baugh	Tagbilaren, Bohol, Philippine Islands
Miss Gerdo O. Bergman	Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippine Islands
Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Blair	Presbyterian Church, State College, Pa.
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Clark	324 Tabor Bld'g., Denver, Colorado
Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Cook	Ellinwood School, Manila, Philippines Is.
Miss Minnie C. Davie	Indian Mission, North Fork, Calif.
Miss Jean Delmarter	196 Broadway, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Miss Kathlyn M. Esteb, R.N.	303 East 20th St., New York, N.Y.
Rev. and Mrs. Harry J. Hill	Presbyterian Church, Pikeville, Ky.
Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Koons	111 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.
Rev. and Mrs. Wm. B. Lyon	Casilla 2084, Valparaiso, Chile, S. A.
Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller	Delete. See Retired List.
Mrs. F. S. Miller	18665 Willemore Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Miss Edith G. Myers, R.N.	34th General Hosp., A.P.O. 180
Miss Harriet E. Pollard	Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippine Islands
Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Reiner	725 Grandview Ave., Martinez, Calif.
Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Rhodes	627 Main St., Latrobe, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Underwood	Colo. (not Calif.)
Rev. and Mrs. Harold Voelkel	Montrose School, Essex Falls, N. J.

Retired Members

Dr. and Mrs. O. R. Avison	729 Sixth St. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. Lucia F. Moffett	848 Myrtle St., Bridgeport, Conn.
Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hirst	311 8th Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. George S. McCune	931 S. Avenue, S., Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc.
Miss Anna S. Doriss	Presb. Home, 58th and Greenway, Phila. Pa.
Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller (1901-1943)	2612 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Resigned Members

Charles Power, M.D.	Delete. See Deceased List.
Rev. and Mrs. Carl E. Kearns	2889 San Pasqual St, Pasadena 8, Calif.
Mrs. B. W. Billings (Helen Taylor)	1420 East 13th Ave., Denver, Colo.
Mrs. A. R. Ross (Grace Davis)	2063 Union Ave., Montreal, Canada
Rev. William C. Kerr	Delete "D.D."
Miss Helen Anderson	614 South 50th Ave., Omaha, 6, Nebr.
Mrs. F. S. Baker (Jean Foote)	133 West 10th St., Claremont, Calif.
Mrs. Wm. Sinnott	3108 Lewiston Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Rev. and Mrs. E. F. McFarland	635 N. San Antonia Ave., Pomona, Calif.
Dr. and Mrs. H. Spencer Hoyt	Professional Bld'g., Monterey, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Campbell	726 Bellevue St., N., Seattle, Wash.
Rev. and Mrs. Bruce F. Hunt	316 Mission Rd., Glendale, Calif.
Miss Marjorie Hanson	419 S. Seventh St., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Mrs. S. P. Tipton	964 Ordway, Berkeley, Calif.

Children of Missionaries

Edward Adams (Rev.)	2601 West 49th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Benjamin N. Adams (Rev.)	m. Phyllis Taylor
Mary Adams (Mrs. E. E. Reiner)	Base Hospital, McChord Field, Wash.
John E. Adams	2601 West 49th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Shirley L. Anderson	538 E. Bailey St., Whittier, Calif.
Douglas B. Avison, M.D.	Public Health Dep't., Kelowna, B.C. Can.
Helen Avison (Mrs. V. D. Crawford)	49 Elm St., Halifax, Nova Scotia
John A. Baird, M.D. (m. Martha Kramer)	V.A.F. Hospital, Fayetteville, N. C.
Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Baird, Jr.	Calle Pachuca 66, Mexico D.F. Mexico
Elizabeth Baird	Junior College, Montreal, N. C.

Children of Missionaries (Continued)

Ruth Bigger
Helen Bigger (Mrs. R. L. Fresquet)
Katherine Blair (Mrs. B. F. Hunt)
Edith Blair (Mrs. S. B. McCune)
Edgar Blair (m. Dorothy)
Mary Blair (Mrs. A. R. Harrison)
Agnes L. Brown, M.D.
Corp. Tech. Donald H. Brown
Mertis E. Byran
Laura Belle Byran
Elizabeth Campbell (Mrs. A. Van W.)
Marjorie Erdnan (Mrs. W. A. Tarbet)
Donald R. Fletcher (Rev.)
Barbara Genso (Mrs. B. G. Gisla)
Elizabeth Gillis (Mrs. G. R. Genet)
R. Stuart Gillis (m. Roscna William)
Robert Hamilton
Richard A. Hamilton (U.S.N. Cadet)
Elizabeth Hoffman, R.N.
Dorothy Hoyt
Robert S. Hoyt (Navy Air Force)
Dorothy Hunt (Mrs. W. J. Anderson)

Bruce F. Hunt (Rev.)
Dorothy Kerr (Navy Intelligence Dep't.)
H. Willard Lampe (Rev.) Overseas
Elizabeth Lampe (Chemist)
Francis Lampe (Mrs. E. K. Bryan)
Mary Lyon
Donald McAnlis
Shannon B. McCune, Ph.D. (In India)
Ruth McFarland (Mrs. Theodore Rolf)
Roger L. Mills
Samuel H. Moffett (Rev.)
H. F. Moffett, M.D. (m. Della Mackensie)
David T. Mowry, Ph.D. (m. Jane Cassel)
Laura Phillips (Mrs. Paul Abbott, Jr.)
Edith Phillips (Mrs. J. A. Eberhart)
Charles L. Phillips, Jr.
James P. Phillips
Richard Pieters
Donald E. Reiner, M.D.
Ruth Reiner, R.N. (Mrs. C. A. Dodge)
Philip Reiner
Wm. Dayton Roberts (Rev.)

Helen F. Rhodes (Mrs. F. H. Scott)
Howard B. Rhodes (Rev.)
Stacy Roberts, Jr. (U. S. Navy)
J. Wilbur Swallen
Helen Tipton
Mary Tipton
Elizabeth Tipton (Nurse's Tr.)

John I. Tipton (Army Air Force)
F. Burton Toms (Rev.)
Edward L. Whittmore (Rev.)
Paul Winn (Rev.)
Julia Winn (Mrs. C. McPheeters)
Gardner L. Winn (Rev.)

219 E. Franklin St., Kenton, O.
409 E. Vedado, Havana, Cuba
316 Mission Rd., Glendale, Calif.
128 Morgan St., Oberlin, O.
c/o Dr. W. N. Blair, State College, Pa.
1214 Sixth St., S.W., Moultrie, Ga.
Mullenberg Health Centre, Greenville, Ky.
Box 165 Hosp. Sec. Walter Reid, Washington D.C.
Prairie Bible Inst., Hills, Alberta, Can.
E. Navajo Hosp., Crown Point, N. Mex.
726 Bellevue St., N., Seattle, Wash.
294½ E. 6th St., National City, Calif.
Chaplain, c/o Presb. Ch., Clinton, N. J.
4234, 22nd St., San Francisco, Calif.
1040 N. El Moline Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
Stony Brook, L. I. N. Y. (Teaching)
Theo. Seminary, Wheaton, Ill.
F.B.S. Batt. 6, Pl. 2, Monmouth, Ill.
Mrs. Geo. Browning, Landour, India.
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Marfa Field, Texas
29 Day Hall, Andover, Mass.
Base Hosp. McChord Field, Wash.
1147 Arlington Way, Martinez, Calif.
15465 Guld Lane St., San Francisco, Calif.
22 Calle Real, Cabrero, Cartagena,
Columbia, S. A.

Monte Vista Hotel, Black Mountain, N.C.
Desert Mission, R.D. #6, Phoenix, Ariz.
m. Donna Rundlett
Died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1943.
964 Ordway St., Berkeley, Calif.
964 Ordway St., Berkeley, Calif.
Univ. of Calif. Hosp. Parnassus St.,
San Francisco, Calif.
964 Ordway St., Berkeley, Calif.
m. Ethel M. White
1034 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif.
74 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.
322 Ellis St., San Francisco, Calif.
Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippine, Calif.
(After the name of Miss Mary E. Brown
insert) Nogales, Arizona age 49. In Korea
1888-1889.

Deceased List

Charles W. Power M.D. d. Mar. 20, 1909



For bad weather rural Koreans wear wooden shoes on stilts made of pine, willow or date wood. The shoes cost about 40¢.



Married man's hat is usually of black horsehair. This one, for a rich scholar, is of lacquered silk. Bachelors go hatless.



For good weather it is customary for Koreans to wear these slippers of leather and cotton, sewn with a heavy silk cord.

KOREA

1944

UNITED NATIONS PROMISE INDEPENDENCE TO COUNTRY WHICH OBSERVES A NATIONAL HUMILIATION DAY

On Aug. 29, 25,000,000 Koreans at home and abroad observed National Humiliation Day. This strange holiday marks the date 34 years ago when Korea was annexed by Japan. It may be the last observance of Korea's shame, for at Cairo last November, Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek promised that "in due course Korea shall become free and independent."

Korea is the peninsula pointed by Manchuria toward the southern tip of Japan. It is the size of the state of Utah and nearly twice as densely populated as any American state. In this pleasant and rolling land a number of small nations existed as early as 2333 B. C. They eventually united and then fell apart again about the time of Alexander the Great. After being ravaged by Genghis and Kublai Khan in the 12th century, Korea turned to the Ming dynasty of China. The Mings long ago vanished, but the Koreans still pattern their cultural life on that of Ming China. They were fought over by China and Japan in 1894 and by Russia and Japan in 1904. Japan won

both times and finally absorbed Korea in 1910.

Korea conceals the clues to a good deal of present and past history. Japan picked up Chinese culture through Korea. Koreans have hated the Japs harder and longer than anybody else in the world, in fact, since the 16th Century when a Jap army of 300,000 men carried off most of Korea's art treasures along with its living artists. Furthermore, the weakness of Korea tempted Japan into its first two modern wars, against China and Czarist Russia. The Koreans were civilized 2,500 years before there is any historical record of the Japanese. Indeed, the Jap legend is that the divine Susanoo descended from heaven into Korea and only sailed to Japan from there. The great man of ancient Korea was Ki-tze, a Chinese sage, who gave it the name of Ch'ao-Hsien, or Chosen, about 1110 B. C. It kept this name until 913 A. D., when one Wang the Founder changed it to Korai. The Japanese claim to have conquered parts of Korea during this time but the Koreans dismiss these "conquerors" as

mere pirates. Since about 1400, Koreans have remained virtually the same, except for changing their name back to Chosen and in 1897 to Dai Han, and stopping the burial of old men alive.

It may puzzle Westerners that Japan was able to conquer so easily a people who live in a country fully as mountainous and defensible as Yugoslavia or Scotland. The answer lies partly in a Korean attitude toward life. Long ago the Koreans went all out for Confucianism. Since the eldest male was the only responsible member of a family, frequently only the eldest male worked. Since ancestors were about the most important asset any Korean had, he did not go about digging up the countryside and disturbing them. Hence there was little mining. Since truth is unrecognizable except in contrast to a lie, evil and graft were tolerated. This is the doctrine of the 'tself and Not-Itself. It was considered bad form to catch a thief, as it would only embarrass the thief. When the Japs arrived the Koreans tried to regard them with an open mind, except for large

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

HOUSES IN A TYPICAL KOREAN VILLAGE ARE REROOFED WITH RICE STRAW EVERY YEAR. FLOORS ARE HEATED BY STONE FLUES LIKE THOSE SEEN ON HOUSE IN FOREGROUND





Korean aristocrats converse in front of post office flying Jap flag in Seoul (called Keijo by the Japs), the capital of Korea. Gentleman at left wears Western shoes and hat, has no beard.

Washing clothes is endless task in country where the national costume is white. Their usual soap is the ashes of burned millet straw. They press clothes by beating them with clubs.



RAIN HAT PROTECTS ORDINARY HORSEHAIR HEADGEAR

KOREA (continued)

numbers of Korean eldest males who committed suicide.

The fact is that the Koreans were too happy. The climate was superb nine months of the year, and only a little too hot and wet in the summer. Everybody was exactly alike, there being no immigration whatever. The oblong houses of mud and thatch were heated by an ingenious system of running the hot air and smoke from the fireplace under the floors and up a flue on the other side of the house. Education was made relatively easy, for Korea had blessed itself in the 15th Century with a written language whose alphabet can be learned in half an hour by anyone. The aristocrats still used the difficult Chinese ideograph system but the people caught on to the new alphabet.

Korean is written up and down so that, the amiable Koreans believed, they could nod their heads affirmatively as they read, rather than shake their heads negatively as other people did reading across the page. It is thus almost physically impossible for a Korean to disagree with the book he is reading.

Koreans wear white for mourning as Chinese used to do. But adult Koreans now wear white almost all the time. This came about because Koreans were almost always mourning someone—their parents for three years, their brothers or sisters two years, their uncles one year and their emperors for 30 years. Since it seemed unnecessarily expensive to have both mourning and non-mourning clothes, they adopted white as the national dress. They are also supposed to hide their grief and the easiest way for a mourner to be inconspicuous is to have everybody else in mourning clothes too. However, white gets dirty easily and so a Korean woman spends about 300 hours a year

CONTINUED ON PAGE 66

朝鮮

CHINA

KOREA
• SEUL

U.S.S.R.

JAPAN

KOREA IS PENINSULA POINTING AT THE HEART OF JAPAN



Middle-class wedding shows the sorcerer fitting wedding crown on bride. Colors are worn at weddings and women are painted. The groom may now wear a hat. The bride wears on head as much hair as possible—her own and others'—to make her *jalpi*.



Korean bedroom includes mats for all-night sleeping and, for short naps, a head block which slows circulation at neck. Bowls are for pipes and tobacco. Man had been fanning himself before dropping off to sleep. Notice the hanging electric-light fixture.



Kisaeng girls are the geishas of Korea. Trained from youth, they sing, play an instrument, talk and listen. Here group of them is entertaining two men. When superiors are present, girls sit on both knees, to relax they raise one knee like girl in foreground.



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KOREA (continued)

washing white clothes, for a total of 3,000,000,000 woman-hours a year.

Koreans, however, are not stupid when they put their minds to anything. They claim to have invented the first submarine and the first dreadnought in the 16th Century. A thousand years ago they tied bells to pigeons' tails and trained them to fly over the villages, jerking their tails at such intervals as to produce a tune. Their rulers were usually great poets though not good executives, and a poet-philosopher (*pak-sa*) is still supported in Korea by his neighbors. Though there are many grounds for divorce, a man cannot divorce his wife if his fortunes have improved or if she has nowhere to go. Koreans are somewhat handsomer, paler, taller and more straight-legged than Japs.

Things have not gone well with 23,000,000 Koreans since the Japs came. True, production in farm and factory rose in 18 years from about 270,000,000 yen to 2,700,000,000 yen, but the Japs own everything. The Koreans are so hard up for food during three winter months every year that most of them live on acorns and tree roots. The headmen of villages are usually native Koreans, but most other officials are Japs. The Japs have tried to set the Chinese and Koreans against one another by bringing Chinese contract labor into Korea and sending privileged Korean settlers (nearly 2,000,000) into Chinese Manchukuo. This annoys everybody.

Koreans do not say that Jap rule has been entirely bad, but very few Koreans want any more of it. The railroad lines, for example, now run at considerable distances from the chief Korean settlements and are primarily to connect Manchukuo with Japan. The present premier of Japan, General Koiso, as governor general of Korea recruited nearly half a million Koreans for hard labor in Japan; others are attached to the Japanese army in labor battalions. Many of the "Jap" prisoners captured on the Pacific islands turn out to be Koreans.

Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points excited the Koreans in 1919. The ex-emperor, Yi Hyeung, refused to endorse Japanese rule and was poisoned by the Japs. His funeral was the signal for a mass unarmed revolt and a declaration of independence presented to the Japanese government. The revolt was suppressed with great brutality. During the great Japanese earthquake of 1923 the Japs vented their fear on the Koreans living in Japan. More than 9,000 Koreans were massacred in Tokyo alone.

The emperor's elder son was inducted into the Japanese royal family. The younger son is supposedly in hiding in Korea, but Koreans are not reported as very enthusiastic about the monarchy. A Korean Provisional Government, sanctioned by China and headed by Ku Kim, sits in Chungking. It organized the First Korean Independence Army of 35,000 men in 1940 and after Pearl Harbor officially declared war on Japan. The representative of this Provisional Government in the U. S., Syngman Rhee, is currently baffled by the neglect of the Allies to use the well-organized Korean underground for sabotage and espionage against Japan.

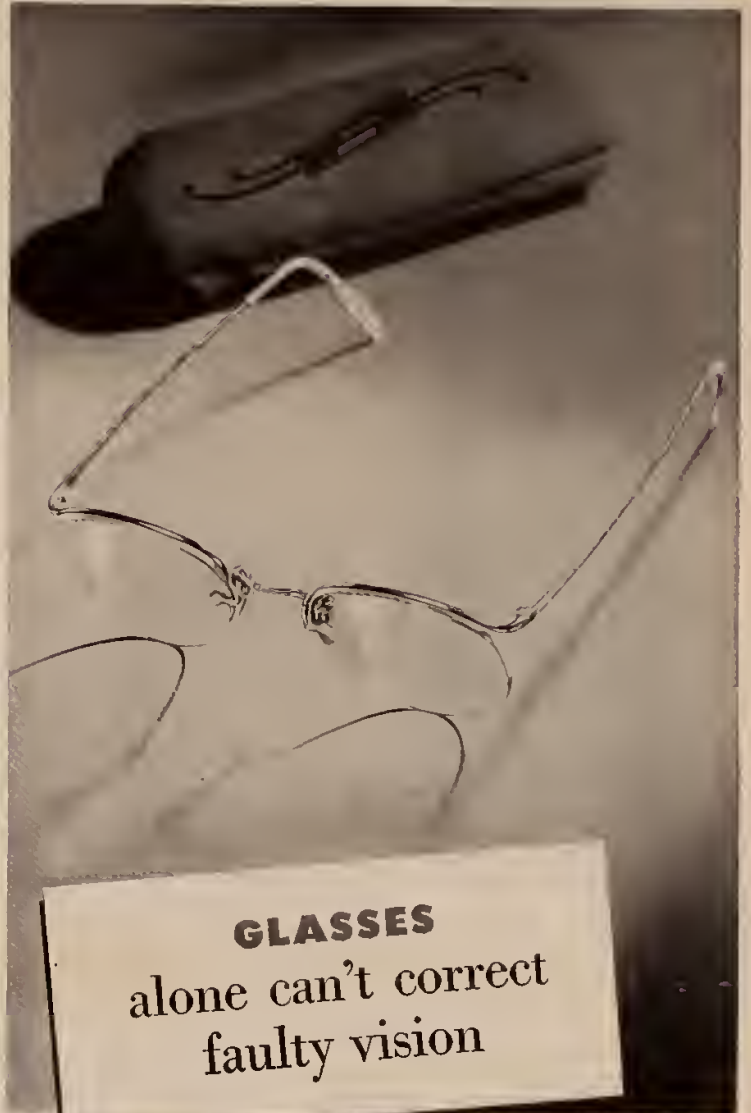


Jap landlord receives bow from his Korean overseer. Most farmland and industry in Korea is owned by Japs. Some 12,000,000 Koreans are employed in the Jap war effort.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 68



INSTRUMENTS
and materials alone
can't save faulty teeth



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ed; your glasses prescribed, your prescription interpreted, your glasses fitted and serviced.*

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KOREA (continued)



Korean Throne Room, or Hall of Untiring Rule, has been empty for 34 years but is considered inviolate by Koreans. Pillars are green. Court life was fancy, culminating in poetry contests and mass fishing trips. Emperor had one wife, innumerable concubines.



Water clock, supposedly one of two in existence, is at Seoul. Water trickles slowly from large vessel into smaller ones below it, thus raising a float which moves a marker which tells the time. Korean hour was 120 minutes, dividing their day into 12 hours.



The Royal Tea House is vermilion and gold, like Chinese palaces. Only royalty could build two stories and have a painted house. The emperor supposedly owned all Korea. His advisers were confidential spies and he himself often wandered around incognito.